

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DECEMBER 28-30, 1939

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 28-30, 1939

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1940

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Major John L. Griffith

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Professor F. H. Ewerhardt, Washington University, Fifth District.
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Professor R. E. McWhinnie, University of Wyoming, Seventh District.
Professor C. C. May, University of Washington, Eighth District.

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Professor E. L. Larson, University of Arizona.
Professor T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago.
Professor S. C. Palmer, Swarthmore College.
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Director H. W. Clark	Professor C. C. May
Lafayette College	University of Washington
President T. J. Davies	Dean L. K. Neidlinger
Colorado College	Dartmouth College
	Professor L. W. St. John
	Ohio State University

* Deceased.

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1940

For football, basketball, and track the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of the committee indicate that he is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football

Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Chairman;
Burnham M. Dell, Princeton University; Robert H. Dunn,
Swarthmore College; Walter E. McCloud, Trinity College.

Advisory Committee: H. W. Clark, Lafayette College; A. W.
Marsh, Amherst College; N. M. Fleming, Penn State College;
J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College.

Basketball

James St. Clair, 6th District, Chairman; Oswald Tower, An-
dover Academy, Editor; (1) Forrest C. Allen, 5th District;
Sumner A. Dole, 1st District; (2) Curtis Parker, 3rd District;
(3) Harold G. Olsen, 4th District; Forrest Cox, 7th District;
(4) H. Jamison Swarts, 2nd District; Clarence S. Edmundson,
8th District.

Boxing

I. F. Toomey, University of California (at Davis), Chairman;
W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; Commander Ward
Davis, United States Naval Academy; C. P. Schott, Penn State
College; T. M. Carruthers, University of Virginia; Claude
Simons, Tulane University; W. C. Blackwenn, University of
Wisconsin; Captain E. J. McGraw, United States Military Acad-
emy; G. E. Little, Rutgers University.

Fencing

John Huffman, New York University, Chairman; Hugh V.
Alessandrini, Columbia University; Jene Gelas, Hamilton Col-
lege; René Peroy, Harvard University; Herman Hettinger, Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania.

Advisory Committee: A. A. Auennheimer, University of
Washington; George H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club; Clovis
Deladrier, U. S. Naval Academy; Dr. Frank Riebel, Ohio State
University.

Football

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College of the Pacific, Life Member; (1) W. A. Alexander, 3rd
District; F. H. Yost, 4th District; (2) W. O. Hunter, 8th Dis-
trict; D. X. Bible, 6th District; (3) W. G. Crowell, 2nd District;

L. Mahoney, 7th district; (4) W. J. Bingham, 1st District; George Veenker, 5th District.

Gymnastics

D. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago, Chairman; Maximilian Younger, Temple University; C. B. Hollingworth, University of California at Los Angeles; Joe Tobiska, Colorado State Agricultural College.

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Advisory Committee: L. B. Johnston, Dartmouth College; R. D. Root, Yale University; Frank W. Candee, State College of Washington; Atherton Middleton, University of Pennsylvania.

Swimming

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Advisory Committee: Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University; David Armbruster, State University of Iowa; Radford McCormick, College of the City of New York; G. P. Doherty, University of Delaware; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Arthur Adamson, Texas A. & M. College; H. C. McCurdy, Wesleyan University; John Miller, Mercersburg Academy; Neils Thorpe, University of Minnesota; E. M. McGillivray, University of Chicago.

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(This committee conducts the Annual N. C. A. A. Intercollegiate Golf Tournament.)

Honorary Members

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Asa Bushnell, New York.
Ted Payseur, Northwestern University.

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Paul Leslie, 1938 President of Intercollegiate Undergraduate Body, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Sidney Richardson, 1939 President Intercollegiate Undergraduate Body, Creston, Iowa.
Jess W. Sweetser, United States Golf Association.
Ben Thomson, Yale University.
Eddie Twiggs, Stanford University.

Advisory Members

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Daniel McGuire, Illinois University.

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 University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal., Rev. Louis C. Rudolph, S.J., President.
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., Lee Paul Sieg, Ph.D., President.

ALLIED MEMBERS

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arizona State Teachers College (Flagstaff)	Texas Technological College
Arizona State Teachers College (Tempe)	Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy
New Mexico A. & M. College	University of Arizona
	University of New Mexico

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Municipal University of Wichita
	Southwestern College

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State Teachers College	St. Augustine's College
Hampton Institute	St. Paul Normal and Industrial School
Howard University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Johnson C. Smith University
Morgan College	Virginia State College
North Carolina A. & T. College	Virginia Union University
North Carolina State College	

Dixie Conference, comprising:

Birmingham-Southern College	Southwestern
Howard College	Spring Hill College
Mercer University	University of Chattanooga
Millsaps College	Loyola University
Mississippi College	

Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bethany College	Ottawa University
Bethel College	McPherson College
College of Emporia	Kansas Wesleyan University
Baker University	

Lone Star Conference, comprising:

East Texas State Teachers College	Southwest Texas State Teachers College
North Texas State Teachers College	Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College
Sam Houston State Teachers College	West Texas State Teachers College

Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bucknell University	Lehigh University
Columbia University	Muhlenberg College
University of Delaware	New York University
Drexel Institute	University of Pennsylvania
Franklin and Marshall College	Pennsylvania Military College
Gettysburg College	Princeton University
Haverford College	Rutgers University
Johns Hopkins University	Stevens Institute
Juniata College	Susquehanna University
Lafayette College	Ursinus College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College

Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Grinnell College
Carleton College	Knox College
Coe College	Lawrence College
Cornell College	Monmouth College
	Ripon College

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	St. Louis University
Drake University	Tulsa University
Oklahoma A. & M. College	Washburn College
	Washington University

Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Brigham Young University	University of Colorado
Colorado State College	University of Utah
Denver University	University of Wyoming
Utah State Agricultural College	

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los Angeles
University of California	
University of Idaho	

Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

Colorado School of Mines	Western State Teachers College
Colorado College	Montana State College
Colorado State College	

Southern Conference, comprising:

Clemson College	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of Virginia
University of Maryland	Virginia Military Institute
North Carolina State College	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
University of North Carolina	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Morehouse College	Florida A. & M. College
Morris Brown College	Knoxville College
Alabama State Teachers College	Fisk University
Talladega College	Le Moyne College
Tuskegee Institute	S. Carolina A. & M. College
Lane College	Xavier University
Clark University	

Southeastern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	Mississippi A. & M. College
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of Mississippi
University of Florida	University of the South
Georgia School of Technology	University of Tennessee
University of Georgia	Tulane University
University of Kentucky	Vanderbilt University
Louisiana State University	

Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology	San Diego State Teachers College
Occidental College	University of Redlands
Pomona College	Whittier College
La Verne College	Santa Barbara State Teachers College

Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

Southwestern Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bishop College	Southern University
Wiley College	Prairie View State Normal College
Texas College	Arkansas State College
Langston University	

Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Abilene Christian College	St. Edwards University
Austin College	Southwestern University
Daniel Baker College	Trinity University
Howard Payne College	Texas Wesleyan College
McMurry College	

Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of William and Mary	Roanoke College
Emory and Henry College	University of Richmond

Western Conference, comprising:

University of Chicago	University of Minnesota
University of Illinois	Northwestern University
University of Indiana	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS AT THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONVENTION

(Not all of those in attendance registered with the Secretary, therefore this list is undoubtedly incomplete.)

I. MEMBER INSTITUTIONS:

Bowdoin College: Adam Walsh.
Carnegie Institute of Technology: Clarence Overend.
Case School of Applied Science: R. A. Ride.
Colorado College: T. J. Davies, R. J. Gilmore, J. E. Irish.
Colorado State College: Floyd Cross.
Cornell University: G. K. James.
Drake University: F. P. Johnson.
Fresno State College: J. F. Hamner, E. H. Wight.
Georgetown University: J. J. Kehoe.
Gonzaga University: J. W. Hunton, C. McGrath, C. J. Sharp.
Harvard University: W. J. Bingham.
Indiana University: Z. G. Clevenger.
International Y.M.C.A. College (Springfield, Mass.): Leslie Mann.
Iowa State College: G. F. Veenker.
Kansas State College: H. H. King, M. F. Ahearn, W. H. Haylett.
Lehigh University: W. R. Okeson.
Louisiana State University: F. C. Frey, T. P. Heard, J. S. Slack.
Loyola University: W. H. Sargent.
Miami University: F. Wilton.
Michigan State College: R. C. Huston, R. H. Young.
Mississippi State College: C. R. Noble.
New York University: P. O. Badger, M. A. Stevens.
Northwestern University: K. L. Wilson.
Ohio State University: T. E. French, J. L. Morrill, L. W. St. John.
Ohio University: E. C. Krieger.
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College: J. Lookabaugh.
Oregon State College: P. P. Locey, C. V. Ruzek.
Pennsylvania State College: R. A. Higgins.
Princeton University: E. E. Wieman.
Purdue University: F. R. Eastwood.
San Jose State College: D. S. DeGroot.
Southern Methodist University: J. H. Stewart, J. S. McIntosh.
Stanford University: A. R. Masters, G. E. Osborne, W. B. Owens.
State College of Washington: E. V. Foster, K. Schlademan, J. F. Bohler.
State University of Iowa: K. E. Leib, E. G. Schroeder.
Swarthmore College: W. G. Crowell, S. C. Palmer.
Temple University: E. R. Yeomans.
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College: E. J. Howell.
United States Military Academy: L. E. Hibbs.
United States Naval Academy: W. P. Davis.
University of Arizona: E. L. Larson, J. F. McKale, A. L. Slonaker.
University of California, Berkeley: H. Davis, C. W. Evans, K. Priestley.
University of California, College of Agriculture, Davis: V. Hickey, I. F. Toomey, E. S. Wilson.
University of California, Los Angeles: J. W. Olmsted, W. C. Ackerman.
University of Chicago: C. D. Shaughnessy.
University of Colorado: C. L. Eckel.
University of Denver: L. H. Mahony.
University of Florida: J. J. Tigert.

University of Idaho: G. J. Jacoby, G. L. Mix, M. J. Ryan.
University of Kansas: H. W. Hargiss.
University of Michigan: R. W. Aigler, F. H. Yost.
University of Minnesota: J. D. Kelly, F. G. McCormick.
University of Nebraska: R. G. Clapp, W. R. Lyman.
University of Nevada: J. W. Coleman.
University of North Carolina: O. K. Cornwell, R. A. Fetzer, R. B. Wolf.
University of Notre Dame: E. F. Layden.
University of Oregon: A. B. Cornell.
University of Pennsylvania: E. L. Mercer.
University of Pittsburgh: R. R. Gaw, J. Hagan.
University of Rochester: W. B. Cox.
University of Santa Clara: William Gianera.
University of Southern California: W. O. Hunter, H. C. Willett.
University of Tennessee: N. W. Dougherty.
University of Texas: D. X. Bible, J. C. Dolley.
University of Tulsa: C. Benefiel.
University of Washington: R. L. Eckmann, D. V. Graves, Carl Kilgore, C. C. May, R. H. Nottleman.
University of Wisconsin: H. Stuhldreher.
Utah State Agricultural College: A. N. Sorensen.
Virginia Military Institute: W. M. Couper.
Washington University: A. E. Eilers, F. H. Ewerhardt.

II. ALLIED MEMBERS:

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: E. L. Larson.
Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: J. L. Whitehead.
Kansas College Athletic Conference: E. O. Deere.
Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference: E. L. Mercer.
Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference: C. H. Doehling.
Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: H. H. King.
Missouri Valley Conference: F. H. Ewerhardt.
Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: G. Eckel.
Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: C. V. Ruzek.
(a) Montana State University: H. F. Adams, E. K. Badgley, D. Fessenden, J. P. Rowe, J. E. Miller.
Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: R. J. Gilmore.
(a) Western State Teachers College: J. A. Hyames.
Southeastern Conference: J. J. Tigert.
Southern Conference: W. M. Couper.
Southwest Athletic Conference: J. C. Dolley.
Western Conference: T. E. French.

III. NON-MEMBERS:

Maryville College: L. S. Honaker.
Springfield State Teachers College: H. H. Blair.
Baldwin-Wallace College: R. E. Watts.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The 1939 Executive Committee with President W. B. Owens presiding held a meeting at 10 A. M., Thursday, December 28, 1939, at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, California, with Messrs. Badger, Bingham, Davies, Fetzer, St. John and Willett in attendance. In order to avoid duplication in printing, the actions taken by the Executive Committee are not recorded separately at this point, but are to be found in the reports covering the results of the Council meeting and of the business session of the Convention.

1939 COUNCIL MEETING

The Council held a dinner meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, California, on Thursday evening, December 28, 1939, and discussed the business of the Association with particular respect to the program of the annual Convention. There were thirty-one persons present including the president, all members of the Executive Committee, the vice-presidents of all districts except District 1, the chairmen of various committees or their alternates, representatives of a number of conferences, and other invited guests. With President W. B. Owens presiding the following actions were taken:

1. *Report of Committee on Entertainment and Arrangements.* Professor H. C. Willett, Chairman of the committee, gave a brief description of the various plans and arrangements which had been made for the entertainment of the delegates. Much appreciation and interest was displayed by the members of the Council in the very fine work done by this committee.

2. *Reports of Rules Committees.* Brief oral reports were made informally by the following men on the work of several of the Rules Committees: Mr. Toomey for boxing; Mr. Eilers for swimming; Mr. Wilson for track; and Dr. Clapp for wrestling.

3. *Motion of Appreciation.* The Council approved of a motion introduced by Mr. Eilers to the effect that the Association express its deep appreciation of the excellent services rendered over a long period of years by Mr. E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University, in his capacity as editor of the Swimming Guide.

4. *Reports of Special Committees.* Brief oral reports were made by Professor Badger, Chairman of the Special Finance Committee, Professor St. John, Chairman of the Special Baseball Committee, and Mr. McCormick, Chairman of the N.C.A.A. Olympic Fund Committee. In order to avoid duplication in printing, the several actions taken by the Council with respect to these reports are printed in the accounts which follow of either the General Session or the Business Session of the Convention.

5. *Treasurer's Report.* The Treasurer's report showing a balance carried forward this year of \$7,109.79 was presented by Professor Badger on behalf of Acting Secretary-Treasurer Griffith, who was unable to be present at the Convention on account of illness.

6. *Approval of Proposed Executive Regulations.* The Council voted its approval of the set of Executive Regulations drafted by the Executive Committee and submitted as a part of the proposed revised constitution.

7. *Matters Relating to the Tennis Championship.* The Council adopted a motion to refer to the Executive Committee with power any questions involving matters of policy concerned with the drafting of plans for the conduct of the N. C. A. A. Intercollegiate Tennis Championship for the next few years.

8. *Appointment of Secretary pro tem.* President Owens announced that he was appointing Professor Badger as Secretary pro tem of the Convention, due to the fact that Acting Secretary-Treasurer Griffith was unable to attend the Convention because of illness.

9. *New Members.* It was voted to recommend to the Convention the election of 21 new active members who have made formal application, paid their dues, and received the endorsement of the local district vice-president of the N. C. A. A. in each case.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Convention began Friday, December 29, 1939, with a joint session of the N. C. A. A. and the American Football Coaches Association, with several hundred delegates in attendance representing the two groups. Three speakers, namely, President W. B. Owens of the N. C. A. A., President Louis Little of the A. F. C. A., and President Thurston J. Davies of Colorado College, delivered addresses on the topic: "The Function of National Associations in Intercollegiate Athletics". These addresses appear later in the *Proceedings*.

GENERAL MEETING

A General Session was held in the Music Room of the Biltmore Hotel on Friday, December 29th, at 2 P. M. President W. B. Owens delivered the customary presidential address, which this year was largely in the nature of a review of the activities of the Association and a report to the Convention on the work of the Executive Committee during the past year. This address appears in full later in the *Proceedings*.

The following actions were taken during the course of this session:

1. *Testimonial to Professor Frank W. Nicolson.* Approval was voted of a resolution introduced by Professor Willett to the effect that a suitable testimonial be inscribed and presented to Professor Nicolson on behalf of the N. C. A. A. in grateful appreciation of his long and valuable services to the Association as its Secretary-Treasurer. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee for the final and complete wording of the document. A motion was also passed empowering the Executive Committee to purchase and present to Professor Nicolson a suitable gift as further evidence of the Association's appreciation of his long term of service.

2. *Appointment of Secretary pro tem.* President Owens reported that he was appointing Professor Badger as secretary pro tem of the Convention, inasmuch as Acting Secretary-Treasurer Griffith was unable to be present on account of illness.

3. *Treasurer's Report.* The Treasurer's report, showing a balance carried forward this year of \$7,109.79, was presented by Professor Badger on behalf of Acting Secretary-Treasurer Griffith, who was unable to be present at the Convention on account of illness. The accounts were referred to the Executive Committee for subsequent audit.

4. *Special Golf Fund.* The Council voted approval of the Executive Committee's recommendation that the sum of \$1,217.64, received during the past year from the undergraduate group in the former Intercollegiate Golf Association in connection with the transfer of the sponsorship and direction of the national intercollegiate golf championship from the United States Golf Association to the N. C. A. A., be set up in a separate account for the benefit of this national golf championship tournament.

5. *Election of New Members.* The following colleges and universities were elected to active membership upon the recommendation of the Council: Kent State University, University of Wyoming, Utah State Agricultural College, Superior State Teachers College, Moravian College, Loch Haven Teachers Col-

lege, North Central College, Columbus University (Washington, D. C.), Brigham Young University, DePaul University, St. Joseph's College (Philadelphia, Pa.), Ashland College (Ashland, Ohio), Illinois State Normal University, Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Appalachian State Teachers College, University of New Mexico, Texas Technological College, LaSalle College (Philadelphia, Pa.), George Washington University, University of Arkansas, and Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

6. *Report of Special Baseball Committee.* Professor St. John, chairman of this committee, reported briefly on the status of negotiations carried on with organized baseball during the past two year period. The following resolution bearing the recommendation of the Council was approved:

"It is recommended that the Secretary of the N. C. A. A. be instructed to write a letter to the joint committee or committees representing organized baseball with which our special baseball committee has been conferring, expressing the regret and disappointment of the N. C. A. A. that no final agreement had been reached; that the N. C. A. A. urgently requests a resumption of negotiations, and has instructed its special baseball committee to continue its functioning for the purpose of consummating an agreement."

7. *Report of N. C. A. A. Olympic Fund Committee.* Mr. McCormick, Chairman of this committee, related what had been done during the past Fall along the lines of the committee's published plans in raising funds for the N. C. A. A.'s share of the 1940 Olympic expense. Despite the handicap of the unsettled conditions due to the international situation, he said he believed approximately \$40,000 would be raised. He reported that the work of the committee would go forward. His motion, bearing the recommendation of the Council, was approved, to the effect that the \$1,000 advanced by the American Olympic Committee for promotion and campaign expenses be paid off at once, and that the balance of the sum raised to date be impounded by the N. C. A. A. treasurer to earn such income or interest as may be consistent with safety.

8. *Report of Special Finance Committee.* Professor Badger, chairman of this committee, rendered a report covering the substance of the committee's work during the past year. He explained the various financial regulations which were being submitted to the Convention for approval and for inclusion in the Executive Regulations as a part of the proposed revised constitution. The report, bearing the recommendation of the Council, was adopted.

9. *Committee on Credentials.* President Owens appointed W. J. Bingham and R. A. Fetzer as the members of the Com-

mittee on Credentials to inspect and pass upon the credentials of all delegates to the Convention for voting purposes and for purposes of record.

10. *Explanation of Proposed Constitutional Changes.* It was agreed to leave until the Business Session of the Convention the matter of full discussion and voting upon the revised constitution. However, President Owens gave a thorough explanation of the various proposed changes for purposes of clarification.

11. *Approval of Executive Regulations.* Approval was voted of the set of Executive Regulations drafted by the Executive Committee and previously approved by the Council which was submitted as an appended section of the constitution.

BUSINESS SESSION

The annual business meeting of the Convention, conducted as a closed session, was held at 10 A. M., Saturday, December 30, 1939, in the Music Room of the Biltmore Hotel. The meeting was adjourned for luncheon and reconvened at 2 P. M. It should be understood that much of the business of the Association had already been transacted during the course of the General Meeting held at 2 P. M., Friday, December 29th. This cleared the path largely for a discussion of the proposed revised constitution and for action upon such other items of business as are normally presented near the close of the annual business meeting.

1. *Adoption of the Revised Constitution.* President Owens opened the meeting with an introductory talk in which he elaborated upon the explanation he had given of the proposed revised constitution at the General Meeting held the previous day.

The several articles of the constitution were taken up separately and voted upon after due consideration and discussion. In this manner the constitution as a whole was finally adopted by a unanimous vote of the official delegates in attendance. (The revised constitution is printed in full on the later pages of the *Proceedings*.)

2. *Report of Committee on Committees.* Professor T. E. French, chairman of this committee, reported the recommendations covering the appointment of the members of the several rules committees of the Association for 1940. The report was adopted. (Note: The list of rules committees appointments for 1940 is printed on the earlier pages of this issue of the *Proceedings*.)

3. *Telegrams of Good Wishes.* A motion was adopted authorizing the Secretary pro tem to send telegrams to Honorary Secretary-Treasurer Nicolson and to Acting Secretary-Treasurer

Griffith expressing the regret of the delegates over their inability to attend the Convention and wishing them speedy recovery from their illnesses.

4. *Resolution of Thanks.* A resolution of thanks was expressed by the entire body of delegates to the Association's Committee on Entertainment and Arrangements for the services rendered by this committee. The committee was comprised of H. C. Willett, Chairman, William C. Ackerman, Arnold Eddy, W. O. Hunter, John Olmsted, William H. Spaulding.

Similarly, a resolution of thanks was voted to a similar committee of the American Football Coaches Association which had collaborated with the N. C. A. A.'s committee. Mr. W. O. Hunter, University of Southern California, was chairman of this committee.

5. *1940 Swimming Meet.* A motion was adopted upon the recommendation of the Swimming Rules Committee accepting the invitation of the Yale Athletic Association to hold the 1940 N. C. A. A. Swimming Championships at New Haven, Conn., on Friday and Saturday, March 29 and 30.

6. *Election of Officers.* In the absence of Chairman H. W. Clark of the Nominating Committee, the committee's report presenting a list of officers for 1940 was submitted by Mr. W. J. Bingham. The report presenting the following list of officers for 1940 was unanimously approved: President, Professor William B. Owens, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California; Secretary-Treasurer (no appointment made)*.

Vice-Presidents:

Dean L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College, First District.

Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania, Second District.

Dr. A. H. Armstrong, Georgia School of Technology, Third District.

Director Frank J. McCormick, University of Minnesota, Fourth District.

Professor F. H. Ewerhardt, Washington University, Fifth District.

Professor James C. Dolley, University of Texas, Sixth District.

* (Note: Due to the illness of Acting Secretary-Treasurer Major John L. Griffith, it was felt desirable not to elect the Secretary-Treasurer at this time. Consequently, it was voted to refer the matter to the Executive Committee for determination, with full power to make the appointment to fill this office. In the meantime, Major Griffith continues his services to the Association as Acting Secretary-Treasurer.)

Registrar R. E. McWhinnie, University of Wyoming,
Seventh District.

Professor C. C. May, University of Washington, Eighth
District.

The Vice-Presidents met directly after the Convention adjourned and elected the following Members at Large of the Council: Professor C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College; Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University; Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College; Professor E. L. Larson, University of Arizona; Professor T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago; Professor S. C. Palmer, Swarthmore College; Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California; also the following members of the Executive Committee to serve with the President and the Secretary-Treasurer: Professor P. O. Badger, New York University; Director H. W. Clark, Lafayette College; President T. J. Davies, Colorado College; Director R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina; Professor C. C. May, University of Washington; Dean L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College; Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.

SMALL COLLEGE GROUP MEETING

Under authorization granted by the Executive Committee, the Small College Committee conducted a discussion meeting at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City, December 27, 1939, at 2:15 P. M., for the benefit of those men representing member colleges in the N. C. A. A. who were unable to make the trip to the annual Convention held in Los Angeles. The meeting, under the general supervision of Professor C. E. Bilheimer, chairman of the Small College Committee, was presided over by Mr. H. W. Clark, of Lafayette College.

The meeting was well attended. There were present 48 persons from 36 colleges. A paper was read by Dr. G. Wilson Shaffer, of Johns Hopkins University. Most of the meeting was given over to a discussion of the proposed changes in the N. C. A. A. constitution. At the close of the meeting a telegram was dispatched to President Owens stating that the group gathered in New York City after due discussion and consideration had voiced their approval of the revised constitution. Professor Shaffer's paper is printed in the later pages of the *Proceedings*. The following were in attendance:

Sabin C. Abell, University of Vermont.
C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College.
L. C. Boles, College of Wooster.
A. M. Brown, Middlebury College.

P. R. Carpenter, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.
H. W. Clark, Lafayette College.
Oliver K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina.
T. S. Curtis, University of Maine.
J. Fenton Daugherty, University of Delaware.
H. S. DeGroat, Springfield College.
Gerald P. Doherty, Jr., University of Delaware.
Walter H. Halas, Drexel Tech.
W. G. Hargesheimer, Oberlin College.
Glen W. Harmeson, Lehigh University.
Charles W. Havens, Western Maryland College.
Lester O. Johnson, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
Walter J. Livingston, Denison University.
George Little, Rutgers University.
Edwin A. Locke, Williams College.
G. F. Loebbs, Colby College.
A. MacIntosh, Haverford College.
A. W. Marsh, Amherst College.
J. F. Martin, Wesleyan University.
J. A. McLane, Alfred University.
John S. Merriman, Jr., U. S. Coast Guard Academy.
Lloyd Messersmith, DePauw University.
Don Minnick, Alfred University.
E. M. Moore, Bates College.
Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College.
D. C. Moffett, DePauw University.
W. R. Morrison, Oberlin College.
Carl B. Munson, College of Wooster.
John H. Nichols, Oberlin College.
Ray Oosting, Trinity College.
A. V. Osterbout, Williams College.
Harry J. Rockefeller, Rutgers University.
John A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
C. W. Savage, Oberlin College.
G. Wilson Shaffer, Johns Hopkins University.
Paul Stagg, Springfield College.
Amos Alonzo Stagg, Jr., Susquehanna University.
William J. Stevens, Drexel Institute of Technology.
John M. Swigart, College of Wooster.
Harry A. Van Velsor, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
M. C. Waltersdorf, Washington and Jefferson College.
H. P. Way, Allegheny College.
A. R. Winter, Hamilton College.
Harold S. Wood, Wesleyan University.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

DEAN L. K. NEIDLINGER, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

The athletic relationships between colleges in New England continue to be cordial and spirited. Extensive programs in most of the recognized sports are carried on by all of the colleges with close coördination of the intercollegiate competition with the physical education program and educational objectives. Significant changes during the past year are apparent in the increasing interest of the colleges in lacrosse, and the difficulty of sustaining interest in wrestling. Squash rackets has continued to grow in popularity as a sport for intercollegiate competition.

All of the colleges in the district are loosely allied in the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics and committees of this association, for each sport, facilitate the promotion of district championships, the improvement of officiating, and the exchanging of information and experience.

Although this association is informal in its organization its effect is to supplement the district organization of the N. C. A. A. Both in spirit and in action the policies of the two organizations have been harmonious and formal affiliation is now being sought. Such an affiliation would have many administrative advantages.

All of the colleges affiliated with the N. C. A. A. in this district were officially represented at the Conference of the New England Association in Boston on December 4th, 1939. This conference took a step of great significance to athletics in New England by approving, and recommending to member colleges for adoption, a code which renounces the subsidization and proselyting of athletes and which specifies objectionable practices.

This code defines what is, in the opinion of the athletic authorities, the best course for colleges in this district to pursue in order to preserve amateurism and a satisfactory relationship of athletics to educational objectives. Its acceptance or rejection by each college, either with or without amendment, will pretty clearly define the institution's intentions.

No report from this district would be complete without reference to this important statement of athletic policy, and I therefore attach extracts from the report of the conference.

This action and an equivalent agreement signed by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton at an earlier date, commit the New England colleges to making a final stand against the professionalization of college sports. The commitment has been made with full knowledge of the sacrifices that may be involved.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT ADOPTED BY THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

The Conference believes that each college should have legislation controlling the following practices which create suspicion and which are objectionable in the opinion of the Conference:

1. Athletic official or coach visiting schools.
While it may occasionally seem necessary, as a matter of courtesy, to allow such officials to respond to invitations coming directly from the school authorities, it is impossible to distinguish such visits from attempts to recruit students for the college primarily because of their athletic ability.
2. Control of assignment of jobs or perquisites exercised by athletic officials.
Cannot be interpreted otherwise than for the purpose of giving preference to athletes regardless of other qualifications.
3. Direct correspondence by athletic officials and prospective students.
The objection arises when the coach's personal interest in securing an athlete is confused with the institution's interest in a prospective applicant. Such correspondence shall be handled by the Admissions Department, which can secure necessary information about athletic facilities and participation, if it is requested.
4. Assurance of scholarship aid and board job transmitted to schoolboy athletes by coach or other athletic officer.
This is the most frequently rumored and suspected bad practice. Any assurances or offers of aid should be transmitted by the officer or committee in charge of admissions, or scholarship grants.
5. Coach visiting an athlete or his family, unless he is a personal friend, can be interpreted only as proselyting.
6. Charging a less rate for board at training tables than the student would pay were he not a member of the training table—unless he is performing service as a waiter—can be interpreted only as subsidization.
7. Providing rooming accommodations for athletes, free of charge, is a form of subsidization.

The following code is recommended and is intended to prevent discrimination either in favor of, or against, a student because he is an athlete:

1. Every candidate for competition in any sport shall be required to submit to the appropriate official or committee, appointed by the President of his own college, a detailed statement of the sources of his financial support, including any sums earned during vacations. Where a candidate's record clearly shows that he has received no financial aid from others than those upon whom he is naturally dependent, he shall be declared eligible by his college.
2. Each member college shall take such steps as are necessary to inform its responsible officers or committee of the sources of financial support of the candidates for athletic competition.
3. In cases where the candidate has received or is receiving aid from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent, he shall be declared eligible, provided such aid or reward has not been offered to, or received

by him, as an inducement to make him available for athletics, and is not in any way contingent upon participation in athletics.

4. No candidate shall be eligible to represent his college in athletics who has received or is receiving from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support, money by gift or loan, or the equivalent of money, such as board or lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be approved by the appropriate official of his college, on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete.

5. Awards of all scholarships, prizes and loans made by the college shall be approved by a duly authorized officer or committee of the college, and the terms of all scholarships or prizes and the names of the recipients shall be available to opponents. Scholarships, prizes and loans so awarded on terms open to all students shall not affect the eligibility of candidates for intercollegiate competition.

6. The New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics disapproves of all propaganda either through special inducements or through disparagement of other institutions, to induce athletes in the schools to enter a particular college. The Conference disapproves of the practice of coaches or others connected with the college inviting preparatory school athletes to visit a particular college.

7. The practice of coaches or other athletic officials visiting schools or attending school banquets and interviewing athletes to influence them to enter their college should not be permitted.

8. Colleges should not give employment to preparatory or high school graduates previous to registration at the college.

SECOND DISTRICT

PROFESSOR PHILIP O. BADGER, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

I feel there have been no new developments of unusual or of particularly interesting significance during 1939 in this district. Rather, the trends of the past few years have been closely followed. Just as in my district reports of the past two years so again I call attention to the fact that along with District I, this district presents a somewhat different picture from those presented in the other six districts of our Association with respect to organization types and schedule alliances. For one thing, the conference form of organization has not taken root as firmly. There is more independence of action exercised by the individual institutions.

General interest in intercollegiate sports in this area has been high with special reference to basketball and football. It is true that the results of a survey on college football attendance conducted by the Associated Press and released to the papers on December 5, 1939, shows a falling off in attendance here in the East generally of 4% whereas for the nation as a whole there was a gain of 1%. It should be kept in mind that a similar survey

conducted last year showed a huge gain of 40% in the East over attendance in 1937. This was due in large measure to the fact that more favorable weather was experienced in 1938 than in 1937. Similarly, the weather during the past fall was generally good. Perhaps in some measure, the rise in attendance at professional football games here in the East and particularly in District II is beginning to exert a considerable effect upon interest in intercollegiate football and attendance at these games in two or three centers. Certainly, no one has any quarrel with professional football as such, but it does seem as though in certain directions it trades very heavily upon intercollegiate football for purposes of publicity and general public interest. For example, there may be some question as to the ethical standards of the "draft" system employed under which at the close of the college football season the chief professional league lists the names of all prominent college football players throughout the country who are rated as members of the Senior class regardless of whether or not these players have expressed their desire to enter professional football. Enormous publicity is given to the results of this "draft" system.

It seems to me that interest in the N. C. A. A. and in its future development and program is decidedly on the increase in this area. This is particularly true with respect to the smaller colleges which have been ably organized and are extremely active under the direction of the Small College Committee of which Professor C. E. Bilheimer of Gettysburg College is chairman. It was my privilege to meet with this committee in Philadelphia on November 12, and likewise to discuss the functioning and aims of the N. C. A. A. in a brief address at the annual convention of the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference held in Philadelphia on December 9. This conference is comprised of approximately 25 colleges and universities in this area with the bulk of its membership also to be found enrolled in our Association. I believe that District II still has the largest district membership of the several districts of the N. C. A. A. A recent compilation showed that out of a total of 50 colleges and universities having N. C. A. A. membership in this district, 18 might be classified as large institutions and 32 as small institutions.

Two years ago in my annual report I told of an interesting and important development which had taken place in this area in the establishment of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics with Asa S. Bushnell, formerly Graduate Manager of Athletics at Princeton University, as its executive officer. The establishment of this office represented a distinct forward step in the administrative control and direction of athletics here in the East. After two years of operation it is the judgment of all concerned that the work of this office and of its executive officer has been extremely successful. The number of affiliated organiza-

tions which make use of the administrative facilities now totals 14, embracing 53 colleges.

During the course of the year two national championship tournaments conducted by the N. C. A. A. were held in District II with marked success. The Wrestling Championships were conducted at Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on March 17 and 18, while the final Championship Tennis Tournament was held at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pennsylvania, on the week of June 26, 1939. The District Qualifying Tennis Tournament was conducted on the courts of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the week-end of June 16.

December 12, 1939.

THIRD DISTRICT

PROFESSOR N. W. DOUGHERTY, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Each year certain writers who get paid by the word or the line or the page hold intercollegiate football up to public gaze in some dramatic form. It may be, "Our Professional Amateurs", or "The Experiment", or "The South Plays for Blood"; but always it is a cartoon rather than a picture. Some feature is employed to dominate the story. Recently an article appeared which gave the impression that the South was more juvenile and less sophisticated, as far as football was concerned, than the rest of the country. We in the South do take football seriously. That is why we do well at it. That football is monopolizing the educational field can only be stated by those who know little about our interest in the game.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association is interested in all forms of sport, and in all phases of the intercollegiate athletic problem. A great majority will agree with the following statement:

"The Southeastern Conference is organized in order that, by joint action, the members may increase their ability to render the services for which they were founded and for which they are maintained, by making athletics a part of the educational plan and by making them subservient to the great aims and objects of education and placing them under the same administrative control. The Conference proposes to accomplish this end by promoting mutual trust and friendly relations between members; by controlling athletic competition and keeping such competition within the bounds of an education activity; by promoting clean sportsmanship; and by developing public appreciation of the educational, rather than the commercial, values in intercollegiate sports."

This may be somewhat idealistic, yet it is, and should be, the motivating spirit of intercollegiate sports. We need not stop to debate commercial or educational values. They do exist. The very existence of the National Collegiate Athletic Association testifies to the educational values. They have been stated over and over again as is evidenced by Dean (later President) Angell, in "A Confession of Faith in Matters Athletic", and by Charles W. Kennedy, former President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in "College Athletics", and the written works of other members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. As a matter of fact, the National Collegiate Athletic Association was first organized to prevent intercollegiate football being banished from the universities.

Each year the Vice-Presidents of the several Districts give a brief summary of athletic activities in their areas. To aid us in expressing the ideas of the Third District, we mailed a questionnaire to coaches, faculty chairmen, directors, and presidents of member institutions. We received replies from 25 different members. Our questions were, in part, very old and very general, but the answers give us a cross-section of the attitude of this area toward intercollegiate sports.

Overemphasis

The critic of intercollegiate football constantly places stress on the danger of overemphasis. There is no connection between the emphasis placed on college athletics and the publicity given to football. One has a great public appeal and is constantly held before the American public. Of the thirty replies to our questionnaire, nineteen felt there was no overemphasis, ten felt that there was overemphasis, and one did not answer. One person remarked that when athletic scholarships increase more rapidly than other scholarships there is overemphasis. This may be a criterion or it may not. The statement is similar to saying that when graduate fellowships exceed the number of undergraduate fellowships, there is overemphasis of graduate work.

Minor Sports and Physical Education

All the answers were unanimous that excess funds from major intercollegiate sports could well be expended in the development of minor sports and general physical educational activities. Behind this answer, of course, is the desire on the part of those interested in athletic sports to increase the number of participants in such games. There must be a limit to the number who can take part in football, baseball, basketball, and track. As the competitive sports are added to the list, the number of persons taking part in the program must be increased. We did not ask a question

regarding education values, but there must be a feeling that intercollegiate sports have educational value or there would be resistance to increase in the number of sports. We do not need to convince those who are closely connected with intercollegiate sports that they have educational values.

Revenues and Public Interest

In this area there is a general increase in revenues received from intercollegiate sports. The vote was eighteen showing an increase; eight showing a decrease; and two marking time. Wherever there is a good contest which offers an attractive public spectacle, large crowds will attend. When the game is between unbalanced opponents, and there is little rivalry, the crowds will be small.

Officiating

It goes without saying that intercollegiate sports, to be conducted on a high plane, must be in the hands of competent officials. During the last ten years there has been a marked improvement in the caliber of athletic teams, and also during this period there has been an even greater improvement in officiating. Officials in this area take their task seriously and they are willing to undergo various types of tests to demonstrate their ability. Of the thirty answers, twenty-seven stated there was an improvement in officiating; two said there was no improvement; and one was neutral.

To those of us who have known intercollegiate sports for a quarter of a century or more, it is well known that officiating has greatly improved. We wish to give credit to the efforts of the Central Booking Office of this area for much of the improvement which has come in recent years.

Spectator Attitude

Many of us have felt that there was a growing public appreciation of intercollegiate sports. We felt that it was difficult to define; and possibly we were only doing wishful thinking. In our questionnaire we asked the question: "Has there been a change in the attitude of the spectator toward the game and its contestants?" Nineteen answered yes; eight answered no; and one was neutral. From those who answered yes, we had many comments on what had happened. Generally it was believed that a better understanding of the game which comes from newspaper publicity, public address systems, radio announcements, etc., has caused the spectator to better understand what was taking place. They are more critical of poor performance and high in praise of

excellence. It may be, too, that a more intimate contact has caused the public to assume a certain kind of possessiveness with a desire to control. This attitude, however, is not new in the area. The man who buys tickets, the old alumnus, and the taxpayer have always assumed a possessive attitude.

Some suggest that there is less drinking and a more sportsman-like bearing of the crowd. Certainly there is a better knowledge of the game. There is a growing tendency for the spectator to look for good plays from both sides, and to give praise wherever praise is due.

Two evils were stressed in the replies, namely: post-season games, and a lack of high scholarship. In the South, the post-season game is still open to debate. We believe that the problem of scholarship has been improved rather than degraded. Throughout the area a high percentage of athletes complete their courses and enter into life as graduates of their institutions.

Other Suggestions

In addition to these specific questions, we invited suggestions. All of these are worth inclusion, but we will confine ourselves to three or four which are particularly pertinent. There has been a considerable amount of publicity throughout the United States regarding the scholarship rule of the Southeastern Conference. It is not an innovation but a recognition of conditions. Some of those who made replies were convinced that conditions were greatly improved. One said: "If there is any change at all, the students to whom we are awarding scholarships are better students than those we had a number of years ago. More of them are anxious to complete graduation requirements." "Many of our finest athletes would find it practically impossible without the scholarships which are awarded them."

Always there is question about the changes which occur in coaching personnel. Usually the press overlooks the fact that certain coaches have been with their institutions for many years. They only talk about the changes which take place. It is suggested that the situation would be improved if less emphasis were placed on the coach. "Don't let him take credit for all the wins and he won't have to take all the blame if he loses. After all, football is a college sport, and the college paramount." It is probably unfortunate that the public press talks of players as pupils of a certain coach. Their acts are attributed to the coach instead of themselves. When they win he is highly lauded; when they lose he has to take the blame. The player will receive more benefit from the way the game is played than from the size of the score.

Your representative from the Third District reports that there is a general improvement in intercollegiate relations; that the type of competition is constantly improving; that officiating is good;

and that the management believes that intercollegiate sports contribute to educational values. We still have evils with us, such as competition for attractive prep school stars, and the unbalance of teams in the area. This latter problem has been largely solved by the organization of conferences of institutions with similar aims and similar services.

FOURTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR L. W. ST. JOHN, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

No attempt has been made this year to make a survey, by the usual questionnaire or otherwise, of the athletic conditions in the fourth district. Competition for the best high school athletes has been exceptionally keen and marked by a great increase in the number of paid agents or scouts who canvass this territory for athletic material, particularly for football. Of the fifteen outstanding high school athletes of the year 1938 in Ohio, it is estimated that ten or more are enrolled in institutions outside of the fourth district, mostly to the South. Not only Ohio but Illinois and even Minnesota have been thoroughly scouted for good athletic material and successful inroads have been made on the supply of athletic material that would normally attend colleges and universities in this district. It is believed that this activity explains, in part at least, the rise in athletic strength of many Southern teams and of some teams in other districts.

Several years ago a serious proposal was made to limit eligibility for participation in intercollegiate athletics to state lines. Such a restriction would obviously be difficult, probably impossible, of application to denominational and privately endowed schools, but might be seriously considered for State Universities.

The Ohio Conference is starting in on a vigorous reappraisal of recruiting and subsidizing activities as affecting the Ohio Conference membership. The Western Conference has just redrafted its statement of principles and policies with reference to this perennial problem. It has been pretty definitely determined that the Western Conference will henceforth confine its competition in athletics to those institutions operating under policies and regulations similar to those in force in that Conference.

A question frequently asked and seldom satisfactorily answered is how can an educational institution justify the expenditure of gate receipts for tuition, board, room, books and incidental expenses of its competing athletes.

It is believed that the fourth district looks with much interest to a discussion of the question as to whether the National Collegiate Athletic Association can longer function with satisfactory results in the role of a purely educational body.

In conclusion, the question has been raised as to whether intercollegiate athletics can continue to exist in a condition that might be described as "half slave and half free". In other words, in a condition where some institutions pay their athletes and other institutions insist on operating on an amateur basis. It is our belief that lines are being more sharply drawn and must inevitably be still more sharply drawn, and that the coming year will be one of the most crucial ones in the history of intercollegiate athletic sport as to its place as a part of an educational program and as to the policies that must obtain in its administration.

FIFTH DISTRICT

DR. E. W. EWERHARDT, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

The matter contained in this report has partly been gleaned through conversations with administrators of collegiate athletics, and partly from persons who are interested but who have no direct voice in college affairs. Some information was obtained by means of the common questionnaire, which plan was resorted to because of the great distances involved in covering the fifth district, making intimate contact impossible.

On the whole, it may be said that intercollegiate athletics are in a healthy condition in the fifth district. There have been some minor additions and subtractions, but on the whole the general program as it has been carried on during the last three years or more is still in operation.

Most institutions reported greater financial football receipts, while only in the larger institutions is this true with regard to basketball. In fact several smaller colleges reported reduced basketball receipts as compared with the previous year.

Probably all of the larger institutions, including the Big Six and the Missouri Valley Conference, provide meals during part of the football season, more particularly during pre-season, plus one evening meal. There is however no resemblance to the old football training table as it was known years ago.

We have tried to learn something about the manner in which medical attention enters into the athletic picture, and have found that whereas the larger institutions have both a medical man and a trainer associated with the athletic department, the smaller institutions are struggling along without either a physician or a trainer. This may have a bearing on the total number of injuries occurring during the football season.

Drinking has been a definite problem with most institutions during the past football seasons, but seemingly this situation has

markedly improved due to vigorous actions on the part of administrators, and which it will be necessary to continue to properly control the situation.

This reporter has been interested in what athletic administrators and people on the outside have to say with regard to the age-old problem of subsidization and so called paid athletes. There is no doubt in our opinion that a large number of university people feel it is essential that the amateur clause as we have known it for these many years needs to be re-interpreted. There are, for example, many who cannot understand why an athlete might not be permitted to earn money during the summer months to carry him through the collegiate year. They find nothing inherently wrong in this procedure. It is being freely stated, so much so that it is almost common-place, that the public is fully aware of the fact that many athletes receive aid from places outside of the regular home source and find it difficult to reconcile this belief with the rules and regulations which forbid it and still it is being condoned by the institutions.

A study of the junior college situation leads us to believe that there are many factors in operation which make it increasingly more difficult to fairly administer the present junior college rule which allows a student to enter into athletic competition immediately upon his acceptance as a student in the senior college. There are some who are of the opinion that most of the students who transfer from junior to senior colleges are inferior in scholarship. This is a subject that should be more thoroughly studied and may in time modify our present junior college participation clause.

SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR JAMES C. DOLLEY, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

During the past year, N. C. A. A. membership in the Sixth District has expanded somewhat. The Texas Conference affiliated through allied membership. This conference includes the following institutions: Abilene Christian College, Austin College, Daniel Baker College, Hardin-Simmons University, Howard Payne College, McMurry College, St. Edwards' University, Southwestern University, and Trinity University. In addition, Texas Technological College and The University of Arkansas, two of the larger institutions in the area, have applied for membership. Should these applications be approved, membership in the district will comprise nine institutions and three affiliated conferences.

No eligibility rule changes of any significance were made during the year. The new rules adopted in 1938 by the Southwest Athletic Conference covering the transfer students and residential eligibility appear to be working smoothly.

A similar report can be given for the office of the Executive Secretary of the Southwest Conference. This office was created in the summer of 1938 with the primary functions of rating and assigning game officials for football and basketball. The office is now in its second year of operation, and under the able direction of Professor J. W. St. Clair of S. M. U. has developed an efficient system of handling the assignment of officials. As a result, a marked improvement in football officiating has been noted during the past season with a consequent diminution in spectator and press criticism. In this connection, the installation of electric scoreboard clocks to mark the official time of games has been very helpful. It is possible that the services of the Executive Secretary's office, with respect to assignment of officials, may be extended to other college conferences in the area.

Member institutions in the district took a more active part in N. C. A. A. championships during the year than formerly. In basketball the University of Texas team, winner of the Southwest Conference championship, was designated as the Regional representative and took part in the Western Division playoff held in San Francisco. At the National Track and Field Championships, Rice Institute, Southern Methodist University, and the University of Texas were represented. The latter institution was also represented at the National Swimming, Golf, and Tennis Championships, S. M. U. in the Golf Championships, and Rice in the Tennis Championships. In the last named event, Rice Institute for the second successive year supplied the national intercollegiate singles winner.

Interest in intercollegiate athletics in the Southwest continues to grow. Although centered chiefly on football, other sports are attracting a fair share of public attention. The Texas Relays, premier track and field event of the section, attracted the largest crowd in its history last spring. Last year's basketball season produced many packed houses, upwards of 8,000 spectators attending several games in Austin. Attendance at football games during the past season has been considerably larger than last year, several capacity crowds being reported. The rather consistently high quality of collegiate football played in the Southwest probably explains much of the growing public interest in the sport. The prevalence of good weather during most of the playing season, which permits the use of a more open and spectacular game, is also a factor, as is the keenness of Southwest conference competition. Last year's T. C. U. team was among the nation's best, and this year's Texas A & M College team has been accorded a similar rating. Further evidence of the growing interest in intercollegiate football is found in an increasing popular demand for post-season games, especially of the bowl variety. Last year, the Southwest Conference seriously considered identifying itself with an annual Cotton Bowl game in which the Con-

ference champions would regularly participate. Inability to secure unanimous approval of the member institutions caused the project to be abandoned, temporarily at least. Popular demand that the outstanding team of the section should compete in one of the bowl games is almost too great to resist. Should this situation continue to obtain, it might be desirable for the Southwest Conference to arrange with a conference of similar academic and athletic standards for an annual post-season game, in which the championship teams of the two conferences would participate. Such an arrangement would at least have the merit of removing some of the outstanding pressure and uncertainty now involved in waiting for bowl invitations.

The recruiting and subsidizing of athletes continue to be major problems in the district. Texas is a happy hunting ground for football players because of the rather consistently high quality of the high school game in the state. Competition for the better prospects is keen, coming not only from the colleges in the state but from outside institutions as well. Under existing circumstances, it is doubtful that the situation can be materially improved. Until such time as the present competing institutions can be brought under similar athletic standards and policies, little progress is likely to be made. Comprehensive membership in the N. C. A. A. and the adoption by that organization of a more aggressive attitude toward the administration of intercollegiate athletics would help materially in this connection.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR A. N. SORENSON, UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Both the attitude toward, and the interest in, our National Athletic Association have been improved during the current year. The initiative in what we consider a reform was taken by President Davies of Colorado College. He promoted some informal discussions which brought together representatives from most of the institutions in our district. Problems of general interest to the entire district were met frankly and open-mindedly. As a result of these deliberations an Executive Committee for District Seven was appointed on December 8, 1938. The committee met at Colorado University on October 7, 1939, to study ways and means of bringing about interested coöperation and equal representation among the institutions in the Seventh District. The committee recommended a definite rotation of the office of N. C. A. A. Vice-president from this district, and the election of members for the two-year period and the one-year period on our Executive Committee. Ballots were sent to all institutions in District Seven. The votes sustained the committee recommenda-

tions, and also chose Dr. R. J. Gilmore of Colorado College as member for the two-year term, and Dr. A. C. Nelson of Denver, as member for the one-year term on our Executive Committee. The N. C. A. A. Vice-president of District Seven is also a member of the committee.

Under our new plan we anticipate wider and wiser participation in the business of District Seven, as well as substantial improvements in our athletic procedures.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. C. WILLETT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Amongst the noteworthy events in college athletics in the Eighth District during the past year was the filing of the Ather-ton report on athletic conditions in the Pacific Coast Conference. This report covered a two-year investigation by experts of the sources of income of athletes and related matters in the ten institutions comprising the conference. The conditions revealed are to be made the subject of study by the Pacific Coast Conference at its winter meeting and the result will undoubtedly be the passing of important legislation.

Conditions on the Pacific coast during the fall months have been unusually favorable for college sports. The northern part of the coast which ordinarily contends with inclement weather during at least a part of the football season reports that football games have been played under almost ideal climatic conditions, with the result that attendance and financial income have been above the average.

A circumstance of some interest to the N. C. A. A. is the decision of the California high schools to adopt the football rules of a national association of high schools in place of the rules published by the N. C. A. A. This is mentioned merely because of the bearing such action on the part of high schools throughout the country would have on royalty returns from the N. C. A. A. football rules book.

There are approximately forty colleges and universities in the Eighth District. A number of these do not maintain significant intercollegiate athletic programs. A few of the colleges with well established athletic programs are not members of conferences. It is worthy of comment that a number of these independent institutions are conscientiously trying to live up to the essential rules of conferences within the district. This is indicative of a proper attitude towards athletics at these institutions.

There appears to be no activity of great significance amongst the conferences in the district, beyond that already noted for the Pacific Coast Conference. The new California State Conference

is rounding out its first year of existence and reports progress in the establishing of its rules and regulations. Some shifting of conference lines is still going on, due largely to certain institutions seeking conference relationships with other institutions of comparable athletic strength and ideals. The tremendous growth of junior colleges in the district with resulting athletic problems presents a situation that sooner or later should engage the attention of the N. C. A. A.

On the whole, athletic conditions in the district are normal, if judged by the standards of past years. The immediate future holds promise of an increased emphasis on amateurism amongst the colleges and the elimination of certain doubtful practices which time has demonstrated to be not for the best interests of intercollegiate sports.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER)

The Association Football Rules Committee held a joint meeting with the Rules Committee of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association at the University Club in Philadelphia on April 19, 1939, at which the playing rules of the game of association football were completely revised with the object of simplifying and making the rules more easily understood by the American collegiate and scholastic players and officials; judging by comments subsequently made by interested parties the object has been attained.

The Committee has also taken steps to insure uniformity in the quality and pressure of balls to be played with in the various games and has also taken steps to insure a better and more consistent quality of officiating by referees.

D. STEWART,
Chairman.

BOXING

Since its last meeting, the Boxing Committee has met three times during the N. C. A. A. meeting at Hotel Sherman, Chicago. The annual championships were held at Wisconsin University, Madison, Wisconsin during March 28 to April 2. The first meeting of the committee was called to order on Tuesday, March 28. The following were present:

W. H. Cowell, New Hampshire, Chairman.
Tom Carruthers, Virginia.
Claude Simons, Tulane.
Carl Schautte, Penn. State.
Geo. Little, Rutgers.
Com. O. O. Kessing, U. S. Naval Academy.
Capt. E. J. McGaw, U. S. Military Academy.
Dr. W. J. Bleckwenn, Wisconsin.
I. F. Toomey, Cal. Aggies.

The Championships had the largest number of contestants in their history and the competitions were of a high standard in every respect. The University of Wisconsin was a very hospitable host, and record attendance and receipts were established. Dr. W. J. Bleckwenn, tournament chairman and member of the committee, deserves high praise for the manner in which he con-

ducted the tournament. The medical supervision given the contestants in this tournament was a true tribute to Wisconsin's initiative and interest in boxing.

Inter-collegiate boxing is still in its infancy and needs a strong enthusiastic committee guiding its fortunes.

W. H. COWELL,
Chairman.

FENCING

The committee met in New Haven Friday, December 1 to discuss the question of an Annual N. C. A. A. Fencing Championship. Members of the committee present were:

Malcolm Farmer, Yale University—Chairman.
Jene Gelas, Hamilton College.
Rene Peroy, Harvard University.
Herman Hettinger, University of Pennsylvania.
Clovis Deladrier, the U. S. Naval Academy.

A member of the advisory committee was also present, as were M. de Capriles of New York University, who reported on a recent conference held for the purpose of reconciling various points of differences between the A. F. L. A., the I. C. F. A., and the N. C. A. A. fencing rules, and Robert Grasson, Yale University.

It was the opinion of the committee that a national collegiate championship in fencing was desirable for the expansion of interest in the sport. It was felt, however, that this was not an opportune time to organize such a championship on a team basis. There was a consensus of opinion that it would be difficult for individual teams to secure the funds necessary to attend such a championship, particularly in view of the fact that the Eastern schools had recently gone on record as being unwilling or unable to send teams.

In view of this situation the following recommendations were made:

1. That an N. C. A. A. Championship be held in a mid-western city each year.
2. That this championship be open to the respective individual champions in each weapon for any collegiate fencing league or association whose schools are members of the N. C. A. A. If an association or league champion in a particular weapon is unable or does not wish to attend, the next ranking fencer in the association in that weapon will be eligible for the N. C. A. A. championship, and so on in order.

3. The N. C. A. A. Tournament shall determine not only individual champions, but the three representatives of a league or association shall be considered as the association's team and a team championship will be awarded on the basis of their performance.

4. The tournament will be conducted under the N. C. A. A. fencing rules.

While a team tournament, as originally suggested, is impractical at the present time, it is believed that the foregoing recommendations may well serve as a starting point for the eventual development of a broader program of team competition under the N. C. A. A.

MALCOLM FARMER,
Chairman.

1. The Fencing Rules Committee of the N. C. A. A. agreed in principle that uniformity in the technical rules governing competition is desirable, subject only to such variations as in the opinion of the committee should be made in the best interests of college fencing, as distinguished from national or international amateur fencing.

2. The Fencing Rules Committee of the N. C. A. A. voted to adopt the 1940 Rules and Conventions of Fencing, as amended and adopted by the Amateur Fencers League of America, with the exceptions noted below:

(A) The collegiate and A. F. L. A. system of marking the strip with automatic warning lines is to be retained exclusively. The alternative (F. I. E.) system of marking, permitted in the A. F. L. A. rules, is not to be used in the N. C. A. A. competitions.

(B) The present collegiate ground rules, calling for a penalty, without verbal warning, the first time a fencer retreats off the strip in any weapon, are to be retained.

(Note: The A. F. L. A. rules apply this penalty only in foil. In epee and sabre, the penalty is applied the *second* time the fencer retreats off the strip.)

(C) In all weapons, the "fleche" terminating in a collision which jostles the opponent is to be penalized as unnecessary roughness. Any touch scored as a result of such a "fleche" must be annulled, and the penalties for unnecessary roughness must be

applied: (one penalty touch for the first offense; exclusion from the competition for the second offense in the same pool or series of bouts.)

(Note: This is the A. F. L. A. rule, but is included here in order that the various regulations governing the "fleche" may be compared.)

(D) In all weapons, when the "fleche" systematically ends in a corps a corps (*without unnecessary roughness*), the fencer is to be warned, and thereafter penalized one touch for each repetition of the offense in the same bout.

(Note: This is the A. F. L. A. rule for foil and sabre only. There is no penalty in epee.)

(E) In all weapons, when the fencer executing an unsuccessful "fleche" (*without corps a corps or unnecessary roughness*) systematically leaves the strip in order to avoid receiving a hit, he is to be warned and thereafter penalized one touch for each repetition of the offense in the same bout.

- (1) Therefore, if the fencer executing a "fleche" scores a touch *before* leaving the strip, the touch is valid, and no warning or penalty may be applied.
- (2) However, if the fencer executing a "fleche" scores a touch *after* leaving the strip, the touch is annulled. But his opponent's immediate riposte, even if it hits on the back, is valid.
- (3) The Director must not prevent the riposte by calling "halt" too soon.

(Note: This is the A. F. L. A. rule for all weapons. The N. C. A. A. rule is to be modified by the following section.)

(F) In N. C. A. A. competitions, the use of the "fleche" in foil is prohibited under all circumstances. Therefore:

- (1) When the "fleche" (*without corps a corps or unnecessary roughness*) results in the scoring of a foil touch, *before* the fencer leaves the strip, this touch is annulled. The "fleche" is consequently considered an unsuccessful "fleche" and the warning and penalty provided in the foregoing section must be applied.
- (2) Whenever the "fleche" is used in foil, and there is a corps a corps or unnecessary roughness, the penalties provided in the preceding sections must be applied.

(Note: The "fleche" is not prohibited in foil in the A. F. L. A. rules.)

(G) The tie bout in epee, whether resulting from the expiration of the time limit or from a double touch, is to be scored as half a victory for each contestant.

(Note: The A. F. L. A. rules provide that such a tie bout is scored as a full loss for each contestant.)

3. Collaboration between the Amateur Fencers League of America, the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the publication of the rules was recommended.

FOOTBALL

As far as the football rules are concerned this has been the most satisfactory season in many years. Never has there been less complaint from coaches or fewer requests from officials for interpretations. Newspaper men and the general public have shown a surprising familiarity with the rules, and criticism of officials reached an all-time low.

The season produced a great number of colorful games all over the country, and this color was added to by the large number of so-called "upsets". Of course many of the results were not really "upsets", as college football games are not won by physical ability and mechanical skill alone. The emotional attitude of the team, which often stems directly from the emotions of the student body, is an important factor. In traditional games this emotional attitude often becomes a major factor and brings victory to an otherwise inferior team.

Balance of Offense and Defense

This attitude is one your committee feels is a phase of the game which should be fostered. To upset the present balance between offense and defense might bring unfortunate results. To shackle the defense might result in overwhelming defeats which would tend to bring to an end friendly rivalries of long-standing. To hobble the offense by further restrictions might increase greatly the number of scoreless ties.

At the present there seems to be good balance between the offense and defense, with sufficient scoring to make the game interesting to players and spectators alike. For instance, of the 36 major games reported on the front page of the *New York Times* on Sunday, November 26, there were only two ties, and only one of these was a scoreless tie. The average scoring in these 36 games was 25 points.

In arguing for more scoring the proponents often forget that a goal-line stand is just as exciting as a magnificent run for a touchdown. A college crowd is divided into two groups, each in-

tensely partisan, and it does not require big scores for either players or spectators to enjoy the game. Even a scoreless tie often sends half the crowd home rejoicing because their team has accomplished something which was supposed to be impossible. Therefore, while your committee will consider carefully any suggestions for changes, they will try to do nothing which will radically upset its present balance.

Equipment

The most important matter to be considered at our coming meeting is equipment. In the effort to protect the players wearing the equipment from injury and to avoid weight and bulkiness which would impair the players' speed, the opposing players are often forgotten by coaches and manufacturers. Your committee makes rules about equipment which are too often disobeyed. Sometimes officials detect and punish such infractions of the rules, but they cannot possibly inspect all the equipment hidden by the clothes of sixty to eighty players. Unless the coaches assume the responsibility of seeing that no illegal equipment is used, there is no feasible way to enforce the present equipment rule. Only by forbidding the use of any hard and unyielding substance in the manufacture of head, shoulder, kidney, and thigh guards, would it be possible to get an enforceable rule. The head guard could be seen and the other guards would be felt by opponents at first contact.

It is an open question in the minds of some coaches as to whether the present equipment does not produce more injuries than it prevents, and a number of them have asked for consideration of replacing, at least to some extent, the hard, unyielding materials used in the guards mentioned above.

In the matter of cleats the coaches and manufacturers have pretty generally cooperated in carrying out the committee's change in shape and size and its recommendation as to material and type of fastening to the shoe. The result is the elimination to a great extent of the gashes and gouges from cleats. However, there is considerable criticism of the lack of traction which some claim is a fault of the new cleat. This it is stated is especially noticeable on a muddy field. This whole subject of cleats is being studied carefully by your committee in the hope of arriving at a generally satisfactory solution.

Injuries and Fatalities

Due to lack of funds Professor Eastwood was unable to carry out his proposed survey of injuries, so we have nothing definite in regard to this highly important subject. It is hoped Professor

Eastwood can be financed by the N. C. A. A. and the Coaches Association during the coming year, and that he will undertake this survey next year. Its results would be highly informative and exceedingly helpful to your committee in its major activity, namely, the formulating of rules to reduce injuries to a minimum.

In Professor Eastwood's report on fatalities which reached me on November 17 he stated that up to November 15 he had records of only 8 deaths as compared with 16 deaths at the same time last year and 18 deaths up to the same date in 1937. This improvement seems too good to be true when you consider the increase each year in the number playing football. Perhaps later reports may not be so favorable, but as I write this, on December 7th, I have been informed of only two additional fatalities. Three of these ten fatalities occurred to college students.

In conclusion I would like to voice the sincere regret of all members of our committee at the recent resignation of William S. Langford, Member-at-Large and Secretary of the Football Rules Committee. Only Alonzo Stagg has served on the Committee a longer period of time. Since 1916 Mr. Langford has served the committee faithfully and never missed a meeting until ill health prevented him from attending the meeting at Colorado Springs last January. We will miss his great experience and wise counsel. Both the Committee and the game of football has sustained a great loss.

WALTER R. OKESON,
Chairman.

GYMNASTICS

The Second Annual N. C. A. A. Gymnastic Meet was held at the University of Chicago on April 16, 1939 with six schools entered and a total of fifty-nine contestants. The meet was won by the University of Illinois with twenty-one points. The United States Military Academy was second with seventeen points, Southern California third with thirteen points, Temple University fourth with eleven points, University of Minnesota fifth with eight points, and the University of Chicago was sixth with seven points. Competition was very keen and of the highest order.

A marked advance in public interest was noted this year over last year. The attendance at the first Annual Meet was two hundred and fifty and at the second Annual Meet nine hundred and fifty.

A total of fifteen schools had expressed very definite interest in the meet but were prevented from entering because of lack of funds for traveling expenses. The committee has reason to believe that the 1940 meet will see a larger entry list.

At a meeting of the coaches the rules were discussed and

recommendations made to the Rules Committee which will be acted upon before the first of the year.

At the coaches meeting following the Second Annual N.C.A.A. Gymnastic Meet it was decided to hold the meet again in Chicago on April 13, 1940.

D. L. HOFFER,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

The annual meeting was held at the Kent School, Kent, Conn., in May, and was attended by the following committee members: Harmon, Keller, Neidlinger, Prettyman, Hallock, Hodder, Snively, Thomas, and Tirrell for Sill.

Changes and clarifications of minor importance were made in keeping with usage and uniformity of other amateur rules, and as far as possible with professional rules. Canadian intercollegiate rules are almost identical, and the Olympic rules now are more nearly similar to ours than in 1936. A. A. U. ice hockey will be played under N. C. A. A. rules this season.

The Olympic team prospects for 1940 were unusually bright, and it is to be expected that continued development and improvement of native-born school, college, and club players will place the United States on a par with other countries in future world and Olympic competition.

The University of Southern California made an extensive and successful trip across the country last winter, and the University of Minnesota sent a splendid team to the A. A. U. Championships at New Haven. The A. A. U. tournament will be held March 1, 2, and 3, 1940 at Lake Placid, and college teams are invited to participate. Intersectional games are very stimulating for national improvement and should be fostered whenever possible.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,
Chairman.

LACROSSE

Lacrosse rules as adopted by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association for the 1939 playing season saw very few changes despite the fact that some requests were made to zone the field and to substitute a free throw for a time penalty in cases of minor fouls.

The approved changes affected the "Out of Bounds" rule; jurisdiction of official with the elimination of goal judges when practicable; the time penalty for personal fouls; the time out rule; and the legality of ball and stick.

It was the recommendation of the committee that the time out rule should be clarified, giving each competing team the right to call "Time Out" twice in each half without penalty and as often as necessary to substitute for an injured player.

Recent years have seen the almost universal adoption of helmets with vision and face guards for the protection of the players from injuries to the nose, teeth and eyes. The result has been very satisfactory.

The rule adopted several years ago, establishing wing area, has proved to be most helpful in eliminating congestion at the center aisle at the time of the draw at the beginning of each period and after each scored goal.

The Rules Committee has under consideration reduction of the length of the field between goals from ninety to eighty yards, with the thought of increasing scoring opportunities and conservation of field space.

Generally lacrosse enjoyed a most satisfactory season both in colleges and secondary schools. The University of Maryland was awarded the Wingate Memorial trophy, indicative of the Intercollegiate Championship of the United States.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER,
Chairman.

SWIMMING

The committee met at the time of the National Collegiate Swimming Championships held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 25-26, 1939, for their annual meeting to discuss all matters pertaining to National Collegiate swimming and to conduct the National Collegiate Swimming Championships.

At the Rules Committee meeting the following were the rules changes made for the year 1939-40:

Rule III, Section 4: Insert between the present Sections 3 and 4, the following: "Section 4. The performance for which a National Collegiate Freshman Record is claimed must be made either in dual competition confined to college freshman teams, or in dual competition between a college freshman team and a high school, preparatory school, or junior college team, or in freshman events which are regular parts of the program of college championship meets. No record will be recognized when achieved in an event or meet closed to one college, or in special time trials, or record trials, or in special events which do not count in team scoring. Neither will freshman records be recognized when made in

A. A. U. meets, open to or with athletic clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, and similar organizations."

Rule III, Section 11: "The word "tank" to be changed to "pool" in the second line of the sentence.

Rule IV, Section 6: Insert after the third paragraph the following: "In all dual meets, the visiting team shall have its choice of either half of the pool."

Rule VI, Section 2: Change as follows: "In championships where three or more teams are entered, held in pools where more than four lanes are available, the scoring of place values shall be as follows: (a. and b. to remain as at present) "Sec. 3. In championships where three or more teams are entered where only four lanes are available the scoring of place values shall be as follows:

- a. In relay races both free style and medley:
 - First place 8 points
 - Second place 6 points
 - Third place 4 points
 - Fourth place 2 points
- b. In all other events:
 - First place 5 points
 - Second place 3 points
 - Third place 2 points
 - Fourth place 1 point."

Rule VII, Section 1: To be changed to read "Take your marks."

Rule VIII, Section 4: Changed to read: "In all swimming races where the finish is at the end of the pool each competitor shall have finished the race when any part of his person touches the finish mark."

Rule XI, under I. General Rules, No. 3: Add, after the word "choice" in the second line the words "of the alternate position."

Number 7, Program and Order of Events: Change the starting time to 9:30 A. M.

Number 8, Pool: Add "For the Annual Championships, the Executive Committee shall specify the number of lanes for each style of swimming and these instructions shall appear on the entry blank."

Number 12, Contestants: A period to be placed after the words "another event" in the second line and the rest of the sentence eliminated.

Other Business

John Miller of Mercersburg Academy was elected Chairman of the Editorial Board of the 1940 N. C. A. A. Swimming Guide. It was voted to send a letter of thanks to Mr. Ed. Kennedy in appreciation of his many years of service as Editor of the Guide and that the letter be sent to the Secretary of the N. C. A. A. as a permanent record of Mr. Kennedy's outstanding contribution to the development of college swimming in the United States. Mr. Kennedy has agreed to continue to give his services to the new Chairman and the Board in the capacity of Advisory Chairman. The 1940 Publication Committee follows:

- Mr. C. E. Forsythe and Mr. A. A. Neuschaefer—High Schools.
- Mr. John Miller—Preparatory Schools.
- Mr. Mike Peppe—Big Ten Conference.
- Mr. A. E. Eilers—Missouri Valley Conference.
- Mr. Charles McCaffree, Jr.—Big Six Conference.
- Mr. Fred Cady and Mr. Ernest Brandsten—Pacific Coast Conference.
- Mr. W. R. Bond—Pacific Northwest.
- Mr. Tex Robertson—Southwest.
- Mr. Ed. Kennedy and Mr. H. G. McCurdy—Eastern.
- Mr. F. W. Luehring and Mr. Ernest Brandsten—Educational Section.
- Chairman of the Rules Committee, Member ex-officio.

It was the desire of the committee that we express to the Council of the N. C. A. A., through the Chairman, our sincere thanks in granting \$100.00 toward a trophy emblematic of the N. C. A. A. swimming championships, and that this matter be given further study and consideration.

It was agreed that the committee Chairman communicate with the authorities at the U. S. Naval Academy with reference to the holding of the N. C. A. A. championships in 1940 at Annapolis, with the possibility of securing an amount comparable to the 1936 receipts at Yale.

The Interscholastic Advisory Committee was changed by the following appointments:

- Mr. Chris Tussing, Hibler High School, Tonawanda, N. Y. to replace Mr. Ellis Champlin.
- Mr. Jimmie Smith, Fullerton Junior College, Fullerton, Calif. to replace Mr. Seth Van Patten.
- Mr. E. B. Jackson, New Trier High School, Kenilworth, Ill. to replace Mr. A. H. Pritzlaff.

The Annual Meet

The sixteenth annual National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming championships were held at the University of Michigan with an outstanding and very representative entry list. Twenty-six universities and colleges, with 107 different contestants, were entered as follows:

Columbia	Kenyon	Penn State
Florida	Lehigh	Princeton
Franklin and Marshall	Michigan	Purdue
Georgia	Michigan State	Rochester
Harvard	Minnesota	Southern California
Illinois	Northwestern	Syracuse
Indiana	Ohio State	Texas
Iowa	North Central	Yale
Iowa State	Pennsylvania	

It was most pleasant to have the meet held under the auspices of the University of Michigan, which has always given such excellent support to these championships with its outstanding swimming teams. The last time the meet was held at Ann Arbor was in 1932.

One new world record, one intercollegiate and two meet records were established. Richard Hough of Princeton, the National Collegiate and A. A. U. champion in the breast stroke, created a new world, intercollegiate and meet record in the 200-yard breast stroke in 2:22 and the Princeton team of Vande Weghe, Hough and Parke, American champions and record holders, as well as National Collegiate champions and record holders, established a new meet record in the medley relay of 2:54.5.

For the third successive time since the establishment of the N. C. A. A. meet as a team championship, the University of Michigan swimmers finished in first place, scoring 65 points to Ohio State's 58. A year previously at New Brunswick there was terrific competition for championship honors among Michigan, Ohio State and Harvard, with Michigan finally beating out Ohio State by one point—46 to 45—and Harvard in third place with 36. It was interesting to note that Princeton scored the same number of points that it did in the preceding year—22. A year ago there were sixteen teams in the scoring column. This year there were fifteen. Following are the official placing of teams and individuals for the 1939 championships:

Scoring Teams

1. Michigan	65	6. Harvard	8	11. Iowa State	3
2. Ohio State	58	7. South. Calif.	8	12. Illinois	2
3. Princeton	22	8. Northwestern	4	13. Florida	2
4. Yale	14	9. Columbia	3	14. Kenyon	2
5. Texas	8	10. Iowa	3	15. Frankl. & Mars.	2

50 yards free style	Chas. Barker, Michigan
100 yards free style	Paul Wolf, U.S.C. and Chas. Barker, Mich.
220 yards free style	Tom Haynie, Michigan
440 yards free style	Tom Haynie, Michigan
1500 meters free style	Harold Stanhope, Ohio State
150 yards back stroke	Al Vande Weghe, Princeton*
200 yards breast stroke	Richard Hough, Princeton*
1-meter springboard diving	Al Patnik, Ohio State*
3-meter springboard diving	Al Patnik, Ohio State*
400 yards free style relay	Michigan*
300 yards medley relay	Princeton*

* Champions who repeated.

Total receipts of the meet were \$1,930.88; total expenditures, \$522.48; leaving net receipts of \$1,408.40. Of this amount 10 percent, or \$140.84 was contributed to the Men's Olympic Swimming Team Fund, leaving \$1,267.56 to be pro-rated among the competing teams.

As always, the swimming championships again afforded many groups the opportunity of a get-together in meetings and conferences on problems of mutual interest—the National Collegiate Rules Committee, the meeting on diving of the joint N. C. A. A.-A. A. U. Committee, the College Coaches group, the Interscholastic group and the Olympic Swimming Committee. These meetings undoubtedly have a greater influence on the administration and development of swimming than any other group meetings of a similar nature held in this country.

A vote of thanks was extended to Director Fielding Yost and to the University of Michigan for their generous hospitality. The Committee also wished to express its appreciation to Coach Matthew Mann and his associates for their conduct of one of the outstanding meets in N. C. A. A. swimming annals.

ROBERT J. H. KIPHUTH,
Chairman.

FINANCIAL REPORT

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGIATE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS
University of Michigan, March 24-25, 1939

RECEIPTS

<i>Entry Fees:</i>	
Columbia University	\$2.00
University of Florida	6.00
Franklin & Marshall College	7.00
University of Georgia	2.00
Harvard University	12.00
University of Illinois	12.00
Indiana University	1.00
State University of Iowa	7.00
Iowa State College	3.00
Kenyon College	5.00
Lehigh University	
University of Michigan	31.00
Michigan State College	2.00
	\$2.00 not collected

University of Minnesota	5.00	
Northwestern University	14.00	
North Carolina State College	1.00	
Ohio State University	29.00	
North Central College	2.00	
University of Pennsylvania	3.00	
Pennsylvania State College	1.00	
Princeton University	14.00	
Purdue University	1.00	
University of Rochester	3.00	
University of Southern California	2.00	
Syracuse University	2.00	
University of Texas	17.00	
Yale University	29.00	
		\$213.00

Ticket Sales

Friday afternoon, March 24	\$58.00	
Friday evening, March 24	829.40	
Saturday afternoon, March 25	148.40	
Saturday evening, March 25	835.70	\$1,871.50

Less Tax:

March 24 334 tickets @ 10c	\$33.40	
March 24 616 " @ 7c	43.12	
March 25 337 " @ 10c	33.70	
March 25 620 " @ 7c	43.40	
	153.62	1,717.88

Total Receipts \$1,930.88

EXPENSES

Ticket sellers, takers, etc.	\$58.65	
Printing and postage:		
Entry blanks	\$29.25	
Admission tickets	87.00	
Press tickets	3.50	119.75
Rental amplifiers	15.00	
Rental stop watches	1.50	
Clerical help	20.00	
Medals	157.94	\$372.84

Deficit program sales:

Expenditures—		
Printing	\$364.00	
Covers	44.48	
Engraving	14.66	423.14

Receipts—

Programs printed 3,000		
Programs on hand 1,970		
	1,030 @ 10c	103.00
Less commission program sellers	20.60	

Net program advertising receipts \$82.40
191.10 273.50 149.64

Total Expenditures \$522.48

SUMMARY

Total Receipts	\$1,930.88
Total Expenditures	522.48

Amount available for pro-ration \$1,408.40

Friday Afternoon, March 24—Preliminaries (Tickets printed 800)

Tickets printed	146			
	001	145	@	.40 \$58.00

Friday Evening, March 24—Finals

Tickets printed	373			
Tickets on hand	39	334	@	1.10 367.40

Tickets printed	644			
Tickets on hand	28	616	@	.75 462.00

Saturday Afternoon, March 25—Preliminaries (Tickets printed 800)

	372			
	001	371	@	.40 148.40

Saturday Evening, March 25—Finals

Tickets printed	373			
Tickets on hand	36	337	@	1.10 370.00

Tickets printed	644			
Tickets on hand	24	620	@	.75 465.00

\$1,871.50

Less Tax

334 @ 10c	\$33.40	
616 @ 07c	43.12	
337 @ 10c	33.70	
620 @ 07c	43.40	153.62

\$1,717.88

School	Men	Pro-Rated Funds
Columbia	2 (including coach)	\$36.83
Florida	2	50.07
Franklin & Marshall	5	70.85
Georgia	1	18.41
Harvard	5 (including coach)	99.04
Illinois	6 (including coach)	47.39
Indiana	1	8.53
Iowa	4 (including coach)	40.46
Iowa State	3 (including coach)	37.58
Kenyon	4 (including coach)	26.86
Michigan State	3 (including coach)	4.05
Minnesota	4 (including coach)	56.17
Ohio State	13	61.24
North Central	1	7.26
Northwestern	6	40.29
Penn State	2 (including coach)	23.86

Princeton	5 (including coach)	82.04
Purdue	2 (including coach)	12.67
Rochester	2 (including coach)	17.99
Southern California	1	44.43
Syracuse	2 (including coach)	21.24
University of Texas	9 (including coach)	250.68
Yale	11	209.52
Total		\$1,267.46
10% to Olympic Fund		140.94
Total Net Receipts		\$1,408.40

TRACK AND FIELD

The Track and Field Committee had its annual meeting on June 15th at Los Angeles, California, to discuss the rules and other matters pertaining to the sport. The following members of the Committee were present:

K. L. Wilson, Chairman, Northwestern University, Fourth District.
 Fred D. Tootell, Rhode Island State College, First District.
 Charles D. Werner, Pennsylvania State College, Second District.
 Wilbur Hutsell, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Third District.
 Franklin P. Johnson, Drake University, Fifth District.
 Emmett P. Brunson, Rice Institute, Sixth District.
 Joe E. Irish, Colorado College, Seventh District.
 Brutus Hamilton, University of California, Eighth District.
 E. A. Thomas, Kansas State High School Association.

Rules

Considerable time was spent in simplifying the wording of the rules. Attempt also was made to group together the rules which pertained to any one event, in order to make the Hand Book more usable. The Committee expressed the desire that a strenuous effort be made by the track coaches and representatives of the different districts to get in their material as early as possible in order that we might have an early printing of the Guide. Several districts reported difficulties in obtaining the Rules Book and a better way of distribution has been planned.

Each member of the committee was asked to give a full and complete report of track conditions in his district and discuss ways and means of furthering the sport. Everyone reported a

healthy increase in the number of the teams competing in their various sections, and that interest in track and field athletics had been unusually good.

Mr. E. A. Thomas, High School representative on the Committee, gave a full and complete report of the activities directed toward track and field athletics in the various state high school associations which he represents.

The following rule changes were made:

Rule 5—Page 13

Insert after, "... if any, are knocked down," the sentence, "In races which are run around turns in lanes, inspectors shall report to the referee any infringement of the rule which provides that a competitor shall not run on the line marking the left side of his lane."

Rule 14, Page 17

Timekeepers. Change the title, "Timekeepers" to "Timers," and substitute the word "timer" or "timers" in the four places where the word "timekeeper" or "timekeepers" appears.

Rule 18—Pages 18 and 19

Track. Has been entirely rewritten down to, but not including, the paragraph on Page 19 which begins, "When races, run in lanes," Insert in place of the omitted material, the following:

CURB

The inner edge of the track shall be a solid curb approximately 2 inches above the level of the track. The upper surface of this curb should be rounded.

DIRECTION OF RUNNING

The direction of running shall be such that the curb or inner edge of the track shall be at the left of the runner.

MEASUREMENT

A. All distances not run in lanes shall be measured upon a line 12 inches outward from the inner edge of the track except that in races upon straightaway courses the distance shall be measured in a direct line from the starting line to the finish line. (See rule 25.)

B. For all distances run in lanes which extend around one or more curves each course shall be separately measured so that the distance to be run shall be measured 8 inches from the nearer edge of the lane line which is on the runner's left, except that the distance for the lane next to the curb shall be measured 12 inches from the curb.

NOTE: The left hand boundary line of a lane shall be marked so that it is outside the runner's lane.

SUGGESTIONS:

The lanes for sprint races should be not less than 36 inches in width. A width of 42 inches to 48 inches is to be preferred.

When races are run in lanes around turns it is necessary to "stagger" the starts in order that each competitor be required to run the same distance, and when the start is on a turn or when the relay exchanges are made on turns, a competent engineer should determine the correct

"staggered" distances for each lane. If an engineer is not available, each lane may be measured separately. This, at best, is an inaccurate method.

When races, run in lanes, start on the straightaway and relay (etc. to the end of the rule as of 1939.)

Rule 21—Page 20

Starting. In the fifth and sixth lines, the words, "an an interval of at least two seconds has elapsed," are to be printed in bold faced type. In this same rule, in the seventh and eighth lines, for the words, "the ground in front of his mark," the following is to be substituted, "the starting line or the ground in front of the line."

Rule 25—Page 22

At the end of this rule, add suggestion, "To more closely mark the starting line a cord may be stretched across the track along the near edge of the starting line."

Rule 26—Bottom of Page 22

To the last sentence, ending, "... a chance to qualify," add the following, "but under most circumstances it is an undesirable practice."

Rule 26—Page 23

Insert after second paragraph the following, "Note: In two session meets it is recommended that the pole vault and high jump be held during the final session only, without preliminaries."

Rule 28—Page 24

Change the word, "Suggestion," to read, "Note," before the note beginning, "Competent officials, etc."

Rule 29—Pages 24 and 25

The paragraph on Page 25 beginning, "The top bar of the hurdle, ..." is to be inserted as the first part of Rule 29 preceding the present first paragraph which is subheaded "High Hurdles."

The Paragraph on Page 25, now under "Suggestion," which begins, "Any competitor who advances or trails his leg . . .", is to be inserted as the second paragraph of this rule immediately following the paragraph ending with the words, "... that the gates are rigid."

After the paragraph on "Low Hurdles" insert the following paragraph, "440 Yard Hurdles. When included in the program, the 440 yard hurdle race shall be run over 10 hurdles, 3 feet high. The first hurdle shall be placed 49.213 yards (45 meters) from the start, and there shall be 38.277 yards (35 meters) between each two hurdles." In the new first paragraph of the Rule, the following words are to be added to the first sentence, "... or diagonally striped in light and dark colors."

Rule 30—Page 25

At the end of the first sentence the word "long" to be substituted for the words "in depth."

Rule 30—Page 27

After the diagram of the vaulting box on Page 27, the following is to be added, "Note: The stop-board placed at right angles to the inclined board or base of the box shall be considered legal."

Rule 31—Page 28

The second sentence is to be changed to read, "The scratch line shall be the far edge (the edge nearest the pit) of a joist 8 inches wide and at least 4 feet long." Paragraph now marked "Suggestion" becomes part of the Rule.

Rule 32—Page 28

In the second paragraph after the second sentence, insert the following, "The limiting edge of the throwing circle shall be the inside edge of the band marking the circle." Item Two of the second paragraph shall be changed to read as follows, "Stepping upon the circle or touching the ground outside of the circle with any portion of the body or of the apparel thereon before the throw is marked."

Rule 33—Page 29

The fourth sentence in paragraph two shall be enlarged to read as follows, "If the wire breaks during a trial, this shall not constitute a throw unless such breakage occurs at the time the hammer strikes the ground at the completion of a throw. In the next to the last line on Page 29 the word "swinging" is to be substituted for the word "throwing."

Rule 36—Page 32

The first sentence at the top of the page is to be replaced by the following, "The thrower must not touch the board, the ground beyond the board, or the scratch line extended, with any part of his person or clothing until the throw has been marked."

After this sentence, add the following, "Note: To assist the judges, a cord 30 to 40 feet long should be stretched along the near edge of the throw board extending equal distances beyond the ends of the board."

Rule 38—Page 34

Under Sections A and B, in which the word "Javelin" is included under the heading, "At least 30 minutes before the first track event," it is to be omitted and the word "javelin" included under the heading, "At least 75 minutes before last track event," in both schedules A and B.

Under "Questions and Answers" Rule 21, Pages 38 and 39, answers to the 2nd, 3rd and 6th questions have been rewritten.

2nd Question: What constitutes a "jump" start?

Answer: A runner may be able to get into action faster than his competitors because of faster mental reaction. This does not, however, entitle him to be rising from his mark when the gun is fired. When this happens the starter should call the men up or recall the field, if the gun has been fired. A false start should be charged to the offender if the gun has *not* been fired. The starter has *sole* control over this part of the competition; his decisions may not be questioned.

3rd Question: What is the correct crouch start position . . . ?

Answer: The rules state that no part of the competitor's body shall touch the ground on or in front of the mark before the starting signal is given. Many track athletes do not understand this point and often violate the rules by placing the hands on or slightly ahead of the starting line. The front foot and hands may be placed up to the starting line but never on or beyond it. There is no rule that prohibits a lean-over; in fact, this is a recognized point in the standard start.

6th Question: When shall a competitor be disqualified . . . ?

Answer: If a competitor touches the ground on or in front of his mark or clearly starts to rise from his mark without the pistol having been fired, it shall be considered a false start. The starter shall warn the offender and shall disqualify him at the second false start. If, however, the starter fires the pistol and then recalls the runners, no penalty for a false start shall be imposed.

Page 55—Bottom of the Page—last paragraph, in the first sentence, after the word "touch" the words "the line or" are to be inserted before the words "the ground."

Annual Meet

The Eighteenth Annual N. C. A. A. Track and Field Championships were held in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, June 16 and 17, 1939. This was the second time that Los Angeles was selected as the location for this great meet and also the second time that the University of Southern California served as the host institution.

A guarantee of \$10,000 by the University of Southern California went to defray the expense of bringing the outstanding athletes of the country to Los Angeles. The Track and Field Rules Committee selected these athletes, the method of selection being based on their performances during the 1939 track season.

There were seventy-seven athletes who were given expense allowances and, in addition, there were nineteen who had not been selected but who placed in the meet and were given their expense allowances. These numbers, of course, did not include representatives selected who live in Los Angeles. There was a grand total of ninety-six athletes who received expense allowances. There were eighty-five colleges who had representatives in the meet, including a total of 361 participants entered in the meet. An attendance of 18,693 people were present at the meet to show their interest and appreciation of track and field athletics, and the city of Los Angeles thoroughly enjoyed the scintillating performances of the country's outstanding athletes in track and field. It was difficult to select any outstanding champions because in each event the keen competition forced the winner to a brilliant performance.

The University of Southern California, under the capable leadership of W. O. Hunter, Director of Athletics, did an unusually fine job of promoting and directing this meet. Every detail was carefully planned and executed. The athletes were entertained royally, and the coaches' banquet was attended by the largest group of track coaches we have ever been able to assemble.

Fine coöperation was also given by the management of the Coliseum, where the competition was held. The University of Southern California deserves a hearty vote of thanks from the

N. C. A. A. for the work and the time put into the promotion of this great track meet.

The total income from the meet was \$18,221.27. The expenses of the meet were \$4,585.39, leaving the net receipts at \$13,635.88, of which \$13,381.25 was pro-rated to the athletes.

The meet results were as follows:

So. California	86	Missouri	6
Stanford	46	Nebraska	6
Michigan	31	North Carolina	6
Washington State	23	Xavier (N.O.)	6
Wisconsin	22	Purdue	5
Rice	20	Penn State	5
Oregon	16	Ashland	5
Texas	13	Butler	5
Pittsburgh	12	Tulane	5
Notre Dame	12	Fresno State	2
Indiana	12	Ohio State	2
Columbia	11	Duke	2
California	11	Michigan State	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oklahoma A. & M.	8	Oregon State	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kansas State	8	Marquette	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tuskegee	8	Chicago	1
Louisiana State	8	Kansas	1
New York	8	Arizona	1
Illinois	8	Maine	1
U.C.L.A.	6	Florida	1

KENNETH L. WILSON,
Chairman.

WRESTLING

Annual Championship Meet

The twelfth annual National Collegiate Wrestling Championship Meet was held at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania on March 17th and 18th. 99 individual contestants representing 30 colleges or universities participated in the meet. 14 of the institutions represented in the meet are located in the middle west, 13 in the east including New England, and one each from the south, the southwest, and the Rocky Mountain district. The Pacific coast would undoubtedly have been represented had the National A. A. U. Championships not been held at the San Francisco World's Fair at about the same time.

The following tabulations show how this year's meet compared with all previous National Collegiate meets:—

	Location	Year	Institutions Represented	Individual Contestants	Percentage Refund on Transportation Expense of Visiting Contestants and Coaches
1st Annual Meet	Iowa State College	1928	16	40	55.33%
2nd " "	Ohio State University	1929	29	79	20% Plus
3rd " "	Penn State College	1930	25	61	16% Plus
4th " "	Brown University	1931	26	67	35.25%
5th " "	Indiana University	1932	24	75	None—Note 1
6th " "	Lehigh University	1933	30	86	65% Plus
7th " "	University of Michigan	1934	23	77	10.8%
8th " "	Lehigh University	1935	42	131	67.57%
9th " "	Washington and Lee Univ.	1936	23	72	None—Note 2
10th " "	Indiana State Teachers	1937	24	84	65.16%
11th " "	Penn State College	1938	29	86	38.88%
12th " "	Franklin & Marshall Coll.	1939	30	99	64.64%

Note 1—In 1932 Indiana University paid all local expenses of the meet and all gross receipts (\$494.00) were donated to the American Olympic Wrestling Fund.

Note 2—In 1936 all net receipts (\$1,079.57) were donated to the American Olympic Wrestling Fund.

The National Collegiate rule limiting participation in all National Collegiate Championship Meets to members of the Association, which was instituted in 1937, has undoubtedly decreased to some extent the number of participants in our meet but it has not been a serious handicap thus far. The rule will undoubtedly hold future meets to approximately the present size and will prevent the normal growth of the meet which might have been expected under the old rule.

For the third consecutive year Oklahoma A. & M. College won the team championship. This team showed its usual all-around strength by placing in seven of the eight weight classes and by winning more than two and a half times as many points as Lehigh University, the second place team. The points scored by the different teams are indicated in the following table:—

TEAM SCORES			
	Placement Points	Falls	Total Points
Oklahoma A. & M. College	23	10	33
Lehigh University	6	6	12
University of Illinois	9	2	11
University of Indiana	8	1	9
University of Michigan	8	1	9
University of Minnesota	6	3	9
Franklin & Marshall College	3	6	9
Penn State College	4	1	5
City College New York	3	1	4
Appalachian State Teachers College	1	2	3

Cornell College	0	2	2
U. S. Naval Academy	0	1	1
Illinois State Normal University	0	1	1
Kent State University	1	0	1

The *Individual Place Winners* in the meet were as follows:—

121 lb. Class

1st Place	McDaniel	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	Burgess	Franklin & Marshall College
3rd Place	Parks	Appalachian State Teachers College

128 lb. Class

1st Place	Hanson	University of Minnesota
2nd Place	Rorex	Oklahoma A. & M. College
3rd Place	Petry	University of Illinois

136 lb. Class

1st Place	Deutschman	University of Illinois
2nd Place	Roman	University of Indiana
3rd Place	Culbertson	University of Minnesota

145 lb. Class

1st Place	Nichols	University of Michigan
2nd Place	Scalzo	Penn State College
3rd Place	Logan	Oklahoma A. & M. College

155 lb. Class

1st Place	Henson	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	Combs	University of Michigan
3rd Place	King	Lehigh University

165 lb. Class

1st Place	Matthes	Lehigh University
2nd Place	Nelson	Oklahoma A. & M. College
3rd Place	Bachman	Penn State College

175 lb. Class

1st Place	Traicoff	University of Indiana
2nd Place	Wittenberg	City College New York
3rd Place	Williams	Oklahoma A. & M. College

Heavyweight Class

1st Place	Harrell	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2nd Place	Sikich	University of Illinois
3rd Place	Falcone	Kent State University

Finances

DETAILED FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1939 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE WRESTLING MEET

Receipts

Ticket sales (gross \$2,478.40 less Federal tax \$226.72)	\$2,251.68
Entry fees—99 @ \$2.00	198.00
Total Receipts	\$2,449.68

Expenditures

Local Expenses	
Postage	\$12.67
Ushers, gatemen, ticket sellers	128.00
Janitors, P. A. system, trainer	10.00
Supervisors	40.00
Clerical work, trophies	127.15
Luncheon	102.30
Liability insurance	25.00
Officials—referees, timers	206.00
Signs	17.65
Bleachers	47.53
Printing	152.00
Rental Armory	60.00
Advertising	45.00
Total Local Expenses	\$973.30
Donation to American Olympic Wrestling Fund 5% of gross gate receipts less Federal tax)	112.58
Total Expenditures	1,085.88
Net Receipts	\$1,363.80
Total cost of transportation of visiting contestants and coaches	\$2,109.72
Percentage refund on transportation	64.64%
Total cost of films	\$233.52
Credit—rentals of 1938 films	42.08
Balance on cost of films (paid by 30 institutions participating in the meet)	\$191.44
Amount charged against refund to each team	\$6.38

DETAILED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RE—MOVIE FILMS OF 1939 MEET

(Four 400 ft., 16 M.M. reels)	
Films	\$114.75
Wiring—lights	80.56
Film-developing, splicing, and titles	38.21
Total cost of movies	\$233.52
Receipts from Rentals of 1938 Wrestling Films—	
Kent State University	\$5.68
U. S. Naval Academy	5.68
Case School of Applied Science	5.68
Wesleyan University	5.68
University of Pennsylvania	5.68
Mechanics Institute	5.68
Purdue University	8.00
Total Receipts	\$42.08
Applied on cost of 1939 films	42.08
Balance on cost of 1939 films	\$191.44
Amount charged each team which participated in the meet	\$6.38

Conduct of the Meet

The Chairman takes this opportunity to express to Mr. C. W. Mayser, J. Shober Barr, A. F. Sherman, and all of the other Franklin and Marshall College representatives the heartiest appreciation of the members of the Wrestling Rules Committee, the visiting contestants and coaches for the efficient manner in which every detail of the meet was carried out and for the many courtesies extended to all of the visitors.

Films

In 1937 the wrestling coaches present at the annual National Collegiate Wrestling Meet voted that moving pictures of the meet should be taken and that the cost of the same should be paid by equal assessments on all institutions participating in the meet. They also voted to request the Wrestling Rules Committee to take charge of these films and to loan them to the colleges and schools which might wish them as an aid to coaching or to develop interest in intercollegiate and interscholastic wrestling. Inasmuch as the institutions which participated in each of these three meets paid the original cost of the films these films really belong to those institutions. In accordance with the above action motion pictures were taken of the 1937 meet and the practice was continued in 1938 and 1939. We have now available for loan to any college or school interested four, 400 ft., 16mm reels from each of the last three National Collegiate Wrestling Meets. The films are loaned under the following conditions:—

Reservations for the use of the films are made by the Chairman of the Wrestling Rules Committee in the order of their receipt.

Each institution is limited to three days' use of the films and a maximum of 4 runnings.

Running of the films is limited to experienced operators. Those institutions which helped to pay for the films may have use of them as indicated above on payment of transportation and insurance charges only.

Other institutions pay these charges plus \$6.38 rental which is the amount which each of the institutions participating in the 1939 meet has already paid on the original cost of the same. The rental for the 1938 films has been reduced to \$3.00 and for the 1937 films to \$2.00. Owing to recent reduction in the express charges the transportation and insurance on the films will not amount to more than one or two dollars. Those institutions wishing to secure loan of the films should communicate with Dr. R. G. Clapp, Chairman of the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Meeting of Wrestling Rules Committee and Changes in Rules

As usual the annual meeting of the Wrestling Rules Committee was held in connection with the annual meet. Six more or less lengthy sessions were held in addition to a conference between the committee and the wrestling coaches present at the meet. Careful consideration was given to the numerous recommendations for changes in the wrestling rules, the most important of which was the recommendation of the coaches present at the meet that a point system be adopted as a basis for determining the results of matches instead of the present referee's decision in all bouts where a fall does not occur. While there was nearly unanimous agreement on the part of the coaches that some point system should be adopted, there was a wide difference of opinion as to just what particular point system would be preferable. In view of the above the Wrestling Rules Committee voted to approve the general principle of the point system but deferred action as to adoption of any particular point system until such time as the coaches can come to some more general agreement as to what particular system would be most satisfactory. A number of changes in the rules were adopted by the committee—most of which provided increasingly severe penalties for repeated infringement on the rules. No changes were made in the interscholastic rules.

Reports from most sections of the country show a slow but steady increase in the participation and the general interest in intercollegiate wrestling and very marked increases in participation and interest in interscholastic wrestling in many sections.

Meeting of the Wrestling Coaches Association

In accordance with the usual custom the annual meeting of the Wrestling Coaches Association was held at the time of the annual meet. The business meeting was given over largely to a discussion of the various point systems. The trophy awarded annually by the Coaches Association to the outstanding wrestler in the National Collegiate Wrestling Championships was awarded to D. Hanson of the University of Minnesota. A smoker was held at the Hotel Brunswick, Friday evening, March 17 after the completion of the evening matches. Mr. C. W. Mayser was elected president of the Coaches Association for the year 1939-40 and Mr. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

National Collegiate Wrestling Guide

The 1939-40 National Collegiate Wrestling Guide is a considerably larger publication than that of last year. In addition to the complete college and high school wrestling rules it contains a

number of instructive articles on wrestling and brief reports of all of the more important conference and wrestling association championship meets. The pictorial section is considerably enlarged and contains photographs and records of the dual meet seasons of a large number of the colleges and high schools throughout the country. The price of the guide has been increased to 35c. per copy. The publication may be secured from any A. G. Spaulding Bros. store or from the publishers, American Sports Publishing Co., 19 Beekman Street, New York City.

1940 National Collegiate Wrestling Meet

The 1940 Wrestling Championships will be held at the University of Illinois on March 29th and 30th.

R. G. CLAPP,
Chairman.

REPORTS OF OTHER COMMITTEES

TENNIS

It will be recalled that during the latter part of 1937 discussions were held between the N. C. A. A. and the U. S. L. T. A. with the result that a plan of operation was ratified whereby the National Intercollegiate Championships were to be conducted jointly by the U. S. L. T. A. and the N. C. A. A. for a period of three years beginning with the season of 1938. This new procedure, therefore, has had the experience of two years' operation.

The two important changes inaugurated by this new arrangement were: first, the introduction of qualifying tournaments as contrasted with one open championship, and second, the decision to play the final event on clay courts rather than on grass courts.

The experience of the past two years indicates very clearly that both of these changes serve the best interest of the Intercollegiate Championships. The qualifying tournaments have encountered various problems, but, despite these, the soundness of the theory and application of qualifying tournaments has been established. As to the surface, inasmuch as most college play is conducted on clay courts, it appears only proper that the final championships should be determined on the same surface and this decision has been corroborated by the players and the college officials alike.

The 1939 final championships at the Merion Cricket Club were a distinct success. The events were held during the week of June 26th, the final matches being played on Sunday, July 2nd. The courts were in excellent condition, the weather was ideal and the players and spectators enthusiastic. Under the system of qualifying tournaments, the entire entry list was of high calibre and there were interesting matches from the very first day. The semi-finalists in Singles were Robert Kamrath of the University of Texas, Chester Murphy of the University of Chicago, Frank Guernsey, Jr. of Rice Institute, and Morey Lewis of Kenyon College; the finalists were Murphy and Guernsey, and the winner was Frank Guernsey, Jr. of Rice Institute, who duplicated his win of 1938. In the Doubles Championship the semi-finalists were Kamrath and Christner of the University of Texas, Murphy and Murphy of the University of Chicago, Harman and Roberts of the University of California, and Imhoff and Peacock of the University of California; the finalists were Murphy and Murphy, and Imhoff and Peacock, and the winners were Imhoff and Peacock of the University of California.

Financially, the event at Merion showed a net balance of \$99.98, which was applied as rental for the grand stands under the arrangement with the Merion Cricket Club. A detailed financial statement is attached to this report.

The financial reports of the various qualifying tournaments fall into five general classifications, as follows:

- 1—One district showed a net profit of \$23.15, which was remitted to the N. C. A. A.
- 2—Two districts showed a net profit (\$43.43 and \$61.52), which amounts were used to defray the expenses of the players in connection with the final event.
- 3—Two districts showed neither profit nor loss after paying for the cost of the N. C. A. A. medals.
- 4—Three districts had neither profit nor loss except for the cost of the medals, which expense was assumed by the N. C. A. A. (Total cost of all medals for each district is approximately \$16.25.)
- 5—One district showed a deficit of \$36.71, exclusive of the cost (\$16.25) of the medals (a total of \$52.96).

For the past two years the N. C. A. A. has defrayed the cost of medals for some districts, but, unless the N. C. A. A. desires medals to be awarded in all districts, it is the recommendation of your Committee that in the future no medals be awarded unless the committee for the qualifying tournament can accept the responsibility of this expense.

It is only right to say that the qualifying tournaments held throughout the country are not yet on the proper basis. The theory of holding such tournaments is twofold: first, to enable more colleges and more players to compete in the preliminary events, and second, to permit the final events to be restricted to a limited entry list of outstanding players, thereby raising the standard of play and at the same time to enable the tournaments to be completed within the period of one week. Both of these objectives have been achieved and to that extent the qualifying tournaments have been successful; therefore, your Committee feels that the principle of the qualifying tournaments is soundly established and every effort should be made to have these tournaments properly conducted.

However, these events have not been handled smoothly in every section of the country and drawing from the experience of the past two years it is clear to your Committee that the greater share of this criticism can be leveled against the college authorities for their lack of understanding and cooperation. Throughout the country the colleges have expressed a real desire to have this

event held under the auspices of the N. C. A. A. and yet in many cases they are extremely remiss in accepting proper responsibility for the conduct of these tournaments. More specifically, some local committees have delayed in setting the time and place of the qualifying tournaments, with the result that by the time these dates were finally arranged various college teams had already negotiated conflicting schedules, so that many eleventh hour decisions had to be made, some of which were unfair to certain players and certain tournaments. In some districts there exists a real lack of understanding by permitting conference championships to interfere with the qualifying tournaments. It is not the purpose of this report to argue the relative merits of conference championships versus qualifying tournaments, but your Committee does wish to point out that in certain districts this conflict has been very smoothly handled and in other districts it has been allowed to interfere seriously with the qualifying tournaments and apparently very little effort has been made to solve the problem.

A third specific criticism has to do with the lack of coordination between college authorities and the individual players. Your Committee realizes that a large part of this criticism should be directed against the players themselves. For instance, it is quite often that individual players will arrive at a qualifying tournament without having proper credentials from college authorities. In many cases they are either unable or unwilling to meet their entrance fee requirements and the college authorities have made no arrangement to fulfill this obligation. Matters such as this, insignificant as they may be in isolated cases, nevertheless add to the difficulties of the tournament committees.

Another specific criticism is the manner in which notification of qualifiers is sent to the tournament committee at Merion. It is the duty of each qualifying tournament committee to write an official letter giving the exact names of the qualifiers and the institutions they represent and also to name alternates which might substitute in case a qualifying player is unable to attend. In certain cases the committee at Merion receives no such official letter and certain players arrive expecting to play and find their credentials lacking. In order to conduct properly an event of such importance, it is necessary for the committee at Merion to make the drawings for the tournament a day or so in advance of play and it is necessary for them to have all information as to entries in sufficient time. It is unfair to the committee to have individuals arrive on the day of play expecting to compete without having the committee properly advised of their entry. An outstanding violation of the proper procedure took place in 1939 when of the eight qualifiers of one district (and in this case the tournament committee had fulfilled its obligation by certifying to the players in sufficient time) four players failed to appear and

were consequently defaulted. Such a wholesale default was extremely unfortunate because it upset the proper distribution of players and was furthermore unfair to those alternates who may well have welcomed an opportunity to compete. Individual players should recognize the responsibility that, having qualified, it is their duty to arrive at Merion in time to play, or else advise the committee of their intention to withdraw, thereby permitting an alternate to compete.

Based upon two years experience, your Committee has the following recommendations to make:

- 1—A continuance of the present procedure as to qualifying tournaments and the use of clay courts for the final event.
- 2—That the N. C. A. A., through its district Vice Presidents, accept and fulfill through the various college authorities a greater responsibility as to the proper conduct of the qualifying tournaments.
- 3—Upon completion of the qualifying tournament, the Chairman of the committee be instructed to write an official letter to the Chairman of the Merion committee outlining specifically the names of the qualifiers and the alternates and further that each individual player who has qualified be instructed to write a letter to the committee at Merion advising definitely that he intends to play.

The original arrangements between the N. C. A. A. and the U. S. L. T. A. specified a three year period of joint management, after which time the N. C. A. A. would undertake to conduct this tournament themselves. It is the feeling of your Committee that based upon the past two years, and realizing that 1940 is the third and final year of this agreement, the N. C. A. A. should give serious consideration to the extension of this joint management for an additional period of three years. It is the further feeling of your Committee that the college authorities are not yet prepared to undertake the proper conduct of this event after 1940 and that it would be unwise to jeopardize an event which, for the past fifty-six years, has guarded and expressed the best traditions of the game. It is also the opinion of your Committee that the N. C. A. A. can conduct these events properly just as soon as the college authorities themselves exert sufficient initiative and understanding and we are certain this position will gradually be sustained.

C. S. GARLAND,
Chairman, N. C. A. A. Committee

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at the Merion Cricket Club

June 26th—July 2nd, 1939

Receipts:

Boxes	\$429.18	
Season tickets	215.50	
Daily admissions	548.00	
Total	\$1,192.68	
Less 10%—Federal tax	108.43	
Total	\$1,084.25	
Entrance fees	315.00	
Total		\$1,399.25

Expenditures:

Rental of marquee	\$11.00	
Cost of erecting boxes	33.19	
Rental of chairs—boxes	36.00	
Tennis balls	112.81	
Prizes	122.15	
Printing and postage	188.83	
Wages	327.75	
Operation of marquee	194.60	
Dinner for players	178.59	
Service on courts	19.10	
Miscellaneous	37.83	
New York Office—U. S. L. T. A.	6.89	
Advertising and banners	23.35	
Tennis balls—Veterans Tournament	7.18	
Total		1,299.27

Balance \$99.98

(This balance was used partly to compensate the Merion Cricket Club for the use of their grand stands, which are gradually being paid for out of nominal profits as they occur. The usual rental charge for grand stands in this case would have been \$515.)

CROSS-COUNTRY

The Second Annual National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships were held over the four mile course at Michigan State College at 12:00 o'clock noon, Monday, November 27, 1939. Thirty colleges represented by one hundred sixty athletes were entered in the meet. Sixty-seven athletes from nineteen colleges finished the cross-country run. Last year fifty runners from eighteen colleges finished the run.

The coaches voted to recommend to the National Collegiate Athletic Association that the third Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross-country Run be held over the four mile course at Michigan State College at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, November 25, 1940.

The following officers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross-country Coaches Association were elected for 1940.

President—E. C. Hayes, Indiana University.

Vice President—James A. McLane, Alfred University.

Secretary—Lauren P. Brown, Michigan State College.

Treasurer—Ralph M. Higgins, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

The coaches invited Sid Robinson to be present again at their meeting next year and to continue his talk on Fatigue. It is also expected that he will give his scientific findings relative to several nationally advertised products and their health-giving qualities.

From the number of replies received from the various colleges in the various sections of the United States, it is apparent that one may safely predict that forty or more colleges will enter the 1940 cross-country run and the time is not far distant when fifty to seventy-five teams will be represented in this run.

A statement of the expenses of the meet is appended. Last year the National Collegiate Athletic Association paid all of the expenses in connection with the meet, but I would like to recommend that this year the Association pay the sum of \$366.09 and that the Michigan State College Athletic Association take care of the balance of the expense amounting to \$138.04.

On behalf of our college authorities I wish to extend a cordial invitation for the National Collegiate Athletic Association governing body to hold their Third Annual Cross-Country Run in 1940 over the course at Michigan State College at 12:00 o'clock noon, Monday, November 25, in accord with the wishes of the coaches.

RALPH H. YOUNG,
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR THE SECOND ANNUAL
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

November 27, 1939

At Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan

Program	\$44.60	
600 post cards and printing (3 sets)	16.59	
Entry blanks, maps, 1939 meet results and other mimeograph work	76.09	
Trophies and medals	140.88	
Hotel Olds (Coaches Dinner Meeting)	87.93	
		\$366.09

Expenses Paid by Michigan State College

Surveying course	\$10.00
Public address and short wave	20.00
Telephone and telegraph	8.78
Contestants' numbers	5.00
Line for marking course and labor	22.76
Clerical, postage, stationery, officials	71.50
	138.04
	\$504.13

FINAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Time	Team Place
1	Walter J. Mehl	Wisconsin	20:30.9	1
2	William Southworth	Butler	20:40.5	
3	John A. Munski	Missouri	20:44.5	
4	Thomas Quinn	Michigan Normal	20:51	2
5	Richard D. Frey	Michigan State	20:58	3
6	Edmond J. Holderman	Purdue	21:02	
7	William Jenkins	Iowa State Tchrs.	21:03	
8	Gilbert Dodds	Ashland	21:07	
9	William G. Farin	Wisconsin	21:08	4
10	Edgar L. Hedges	Indiana	21:12	5
11	Forrest C. Efaw	Oklahoma A. & M.	21:18	6
12	Bradley Rendell	Alfred	21:18.5	7
13	Roy B. Fehr	Michigan State	21:19	8
14	Fred Wilt	Indiana Central	21:23	
15	William Morey	Drake Univ.	21:25	9
16	Howard E. Knox	Wisconsin	21:27	10
17	Harry R. Gordon	Oklahoma A. & M.	21:30	11
18	Wayne E. Tolliver	Indiana	21:32	12
19	Edward L. Mills	Michigan State	21:32.5	13
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ADDRESSES

Friday Morning Session, December 29

THE FUNCTION OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS IN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

I. PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, President N. C. A. A.

The success of our joint meeting a year ago led the officers of the Associations represented here today, to schedule this meeting as a definite part of the programs of the two conventions this year. I want to express the National Collegiate Athletic Association's appreciation of this opportunity to cooperate further with the Coaches Association in the consideration of our common problems.

Before entering upon a discussion of the general subject before us, may I take a moment to pay tribute to a man whose work in this field has been untiring and devoted over many years. I refer to that grand man, beloved for his work in *both* Associations, who through fifty years has personified on the playing fields of America the finest traditions of amateur sport, the idealism of, and devotion to, the principles of fair play, which every true sportsman acclaims. Amos Alonzo Stagg, we salute you. (Applause)

Just a year ago today these two Associations met in joint session in Chicago to discuss "The Relation of Intercollegiate Athletics to the Public". While the "public", which was the subject of much of our attention, may not have felt the impact of that discussion at the moment, our consideration of this subject was, I think, directly provocative, in the National Collegiate Convention which followed, of the most constructive, though wholly impromptu, debate, with definite suggestions for united, affirmative action for the improvement of intercollegiate athletics, which any convention in recent years has produced, the ultimate effects of which may yet be definitely realized by the public.

The general subject for our discussion today ties-up directly with that of a year ago. It is, however, more specific and definite:—"The Function of National Associations in Intercollegiate Athletics". I wish to explore very briefly the "whys" and "wherefors" of our existence, the measure of our accomplish-

ments, the goals toward which we are striving, and the methods which should be adopted to attain them. These are matters of importance not only to ourselves and the institutions we represent, but to the public as well.

Our function as National Associations is necessarily governed and determined by the problems which confront us nationally in intercollegiate athletics. Those problems can be easily stated, but their *solution*, as the wealth, variety and vigor of our discussions in the past amply demonstrate, is a delicate and intricate matter, because in their solution we are called upon to preserve the idealism inherent in the spirit of amateur sport, and at the same time recognize and meet the realities of the American educational system. The proper combining of these elements of idealism and reality is no simple matter; there is even disagreement as to the proportions in which they can or should be blended. Changing conditions may necessitate changes in the method of approach, in policy or in definition, which we should not hesitate to make when that necessity is made clearly apparent. Our function as of today may very well, upon examination, be found to be essentially different from our proper function as of several years ago. Is that the case? It was that question, I believe, which touched off the debate last year.

One essential function of National Associations is, obviously, to provide an opportunity for discussion of our problems, for an exchange of ideas and viewpoints, which will enable us to keep abreast of developments in this field, and to disclose, through such discussion, any necessity for adjustment in policy or administrative regulation. Is this the *sole* function of such Associations?

My observations from this point on will relate primarily to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The views expressed are, however, my own, and are not to be ascribed to the Association. Furthermore, I fully appreciate that anything I may say, however applicable it may be to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, may not be applicable at all to the Coaches Association, because of essential differences in the reasons justifying their existence. The National Collegiate Athletic Association was formed in the fall of 1905 at a time when the abolition of football from intercollegiate sports programs was directly and vigorously advocated by many strong institutions and individuals. The formation of this association evidenced a united effort by the colleges to improve conditions surrounding intercollegiate sports, particularly football, and the first institutional effort, I believe, in the field of sport, with *national* implications. To quote from our present Constitution:—"All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association". (Const. Art. III Section 1.)

From the start the Association disclaimed any intention of

being in any sense a governing body for intercollegiate sports, seeking to improve conditions in these sports by the voluntary agreement of the institutions comprising its membership, the formulation through our discussions of general policies and recommendations, and the encouragement of their adoption by the members. Through the programs at its conventions it has offered opportunity for an exchange of ideas by representative officials from all parts of the country, which have served to clarify our problems and to crystalize sentiment for their solution. Members are, however, free to adopt or reject any specific recommendations or policies, in whole or in part, as they see fit, the *only obligation* imposed on the constituent institutions by the Constitution being that they "severally agree to supervise, and in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in the constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, integrity, and fair play." (Const. Art. V.) The *interpretation* of the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport, what *constitute* high standards of personal honor, integrity and fair play, what *methods* shall be adopted to carry them into effect; to what *extent* it is practicable to control athletic sports in accord with these principles, are matters to be determined by the individual institutions. The function of the Association in regard to these matters of institutional policy and practice has been educational only.

I do not intend to imply, however, that the activities of the Association have been wholly confined to discussion and recommendation. I have only to mention the work of our rules committees; the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association; the representation which the Association has given the colleges in dealings with the Olympic Association and other organizations operating in the non-collegiate sport field, to indicate that the scope of our activities extends in some directions beyond the realm of discussion and recommendation, and includes much by way of definite, affirmative and controlling action. But so far as institutional policy and practice in the conduct of athletics are concerned, our function has been limited to that of education.

I took occasion last year to refer briefly to the measure of our success, through this educational process, in the solution of the problems affecting institutional policy and practice in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. These problems arise in large part out of the pressures created by the intense public interest in intercollegiate sport, magnified and intensified by natural and traditional institutional rivalries. They fall, I think, into two fairly distinct groups, though there is some overlapping: (1) Problems of institutional administrative and scholastic policy, under which

I would place the problems of admission requirements, eligibility, years of participation, participation by freshmen and transfers, and the matter of business management. (2) The problems, many complex and varied, which center around the competition for athletic material, which, boiled down, in essence present the question of financial and other aid to athletes, both institutional aid, and aid from non-institutional sources.

The approach of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its policy of education, has been demonstrably effective, and productive of distinct and substantial results in connection with the problems which I have listed in the first group, namely, problems of institutional scholastic and administrative policy. Transfer rules, eligibility rules based on scholastic achievement, rules governing amount of participation, have been adopted well nigh universally. The business administration of our athletic programs has been, with few exceptions, efficient. The measure of our success in connection with problems of this type is due in large part, I think, to the fact that from our discussion of these problems there emerged definite affirmative statements as to what constituted proper practices and procedures. Something affirmative and specific was recommended, backed by the approval of the majority of the institutions of the country. Furthermore, the recommendations thus made as to matters of internal administration were particularly adapted to equalizing competitive conditions, in the matters to which they related, when adopted as uniform regulations by groups of institutions in particular areas whose competition was largely or wholly with one another. Variations in the *details* of the rules and practices between different parts of the country, or between different conferences or groups, have in this field proved relatively unimportant.

Our major problems today, however, are not with matters of internal administration, they emanate from pressures engendered principally, though not wholly, outside the institution itself, due to the intense competition for athletic material which has developed in recent years. This problem today, whatever it may have been in its beginning, is no longer *local*, or susceptible of purely local solution, it has become in a very real sense *national* in its scope and implications. I think we must admit that our best efforts have thus far fallen short of a real solution. This is traceable in part, I think, to the fact that the approach of the colleges to this problem has (at least until recently) been essentially repressive. Instead of affirmative statement of what is proper, we are apt to find general, frequently vague, negative statements of what is improper.

This approach, I believe, was to a considerable degree due to the desire of the colleges to adhere strictly to a splendid conception of amateurism, and their reluctance to depart from it even under the pressures engendered by an educational system essen-

tially different from that under which the conception originated. The definition of amateurism which we have endeavored to apply was not wholly of American origin. However fine it may be, it stemmed traditionally from a distinctly different social and economic background. Our problem has been to retain the fine spirit of that conception, yet to adapt it to a distinctly democratic educational system, through which thousands of boys from the public schools, "with little background of means behind them", have come to our colleges. It cannot be solved by purely repressive legislation.

Furthermore, because of its national scope, and the element of intensive organization which is today involved in this competition for athletic material, it does not lend itself so readily, to individual or local regulation and control. Against the current of this growing competition for material, individual institutions are largely helpless. Effective results can be reasonably expected only through definite cooperative action of a larger group; it cannot be expected through isolated action by individual institutions. The first step in that cooperative effort should be the drafting of a code which should state in definite, affirmative terms what are proper institutional practices in this regard, which will recognize the need for legitimate aid and state what it is.

Should that cooperative effort be made through National Associations, or should it be confined to individual Conferences and Associations in various *parts* of the country, or to voluntary agreements among several such Conferences and Associations? That question definitely emerged at the last convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and is before us now for consideration. Should we in this matter of institutional policy and practice continue to be solely educational in function, or should we assume some more definite supervision of the conduct of our members?

Year after year, in one form or another, the charge is repeated that "nobody does anything" about this problem, "and nobody will". If anything effective is ever done, it must be by the colleges themselves, and it must be, in my opinion, a distinctly cooperative undertaking. The question whether it should be made the function of a National Association may well be debatable, however.

I, for one, would not advocate a national "governing body" for intercollegiate sports in the broad sense of that term, with power to prescribe eligibility rules or internal administrative policies, for all institutions. Such an organization is, I think, neither feasible nor desirable. It is still the function and the duty of the individual college to determine its own administrative policies and its own standards whether they be of scholarship or athletic policy. But it is at least arguable that it is *equally* the function and duty of a national association to specifically define *its*

standards, to state affirmatively what *it* regards as sound principles and institutional practices, and ask its members to subscribe and conform to them as a condition to obtaining and retaining membership in the association; that this does not destroy the self-government of individual institutions, but merely establishes it for the *association* on the basis of definite standards declared by it. The choice of adherence or non-adherence to the standards so declared would still be left to the individual institutions as heretofore, but upon that choice membership in the association would definitely depend.

The matter of defining institutional responsibility, of drafting a code of proper institutional practice and policy in regard to aid to athletes, is undoubtedly a matter of some difficulty. There may be some who feel it should not even be attempted by a national association. It is that question which should be definitely determined. Personally, I feel it can and should be done. In fact I feel that the broad definitive lines are already rather clearly drawn as a result of our discussion. The question is squarely before us. Whether the answer emerges at this or a later convention, we are, I hope, definitely embarked on an aggressive united effort to solve this problem.

II. LOUIS LITTLE, President, American Football Coaches Association

Although it has been my good fortune this year to act as the president of the American Football Coaches Association, and I have enjoyed every minute of the work and the association with the other coaches, it was my hope that I might be excused from the duty of addressing this meeting today. That was not because I wished to shirk any of the responsibility rightfully mine but because there is among us today one who is so much better qualified than I to discuss the broad phases of intercollegiate sport.

I am speaking now of Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg of the College of the Pacific. As you all know, Coach Stagg is settling down to what promises to become, as he gains experience and maturity with the years, one of the most remarkable of coaching careers. We'll have to give him time, of course, but for a young fellow he shows a great deal of promise and we predict for him a great future in the coaching profession. (Applause)

It was because of this that we set aside the current meeting of our association as a tribute to Coach Stagg. We felt that an expression of confidence by his fellow coaches in this vigorous young chap who came West a few years ago from Chicago might act as a stimulus on him. As he ripens and manages to curb some

of that youthful enthusiasm and really gets along in years with the rest of us veterans who are beginning to show the stress and strain of the seasons, I'm sure that you are going to hear great things about this young fellow whom the College of the Pacific was so lucky as to obtain a few years back.

In fact, we of the Coaches Association have been so impressed that we tried to prevail upon him to take the place of the present speaker today in addressing this convention on the broad subject assigned by your chairman. Mr. Stagg replied that he was very busy winding up his season's work and that he was also planning a trip to Hawaii prior to these meetings and he simply could not afford to devote the time to preparing the subject. I suspect that he has been busy these last few weeks working out some new forms of football offense to match some of the other great contributions he had brought to the game—the flanker formation—the development of both the shift and the forward pass.

Seriously, I want to tell you gentlemen, on behalf of the Coaches Association, how much we respect and admire and love Lonnie Stagg—and how much we honor him for the tremendous good he has accomplished for football, and for intercollegiate and amateur sport of all kinds in the fifty years of coaching service which he has rounded out during the past fall. As you know, we have dedicated the sessions of this current convention of the coaches to him. There is no coach among us, who, if granted one wish, would not express the fervent desire that, at the end of fifty years of coaching, we might look back on our career with the same genuine satisfaction as that to which Mr. Stagg is entitled. I don't know whether he has ever owned a stock or a bond. I am almost sure that he has never owned a railroad or a steamship line. But I believe sincerely that Coach A. A. Stagg today is one of the richest men in the United States of America. The man who can look back over a span of years such as his—who can be reminded every day of the worth of his life as he meets mature men whom he helped to set right—when they were boys—and who has done all this in the active, competitive sphere of so grand a game as college football—well, he's rich, indeed. My regret, I assure you, is as keen as yours, that Mr. Stagg was unable to accept our assignment to be your speaker today.

Your president, Professor Owens, wired me in New York that the general theme of our joint meeting was to be—"The Function of National Associations in Intercollegiate Athletics". I was a little perturbed when I received that telegram. I had rather hoped that the theme might be something along the lines of—"The Influence of the Spinner Buck on the Running Attack" or "What is the Future of the Five-Man Defensive Line".

I hope, in discussing so academic a subject as "The Function of National Associations in Intercollegiate Athletics", that I shall

be able to escape a diagnosis at your hands like that which befell a coaching friend of mine. Only a few weeks ago he was filling a speaking engagement in a small Middle Western town (which, incidentally, has a fine high school football team). He felt ill an hour or so after partaking of one of those post-season football banquet repasts. He was rushed to the local hospital, feeling quite badly, and the young interne who was on duty in the absence of the staff doctor was called to his bedside. It was a chilly night—the weather was changing and the interne, planning a hunting trip a day or two later, had had a barometer out, trying to forecast the weather. By mistake, he thrust the barometer into the patient's mouth instead of the usual thermometer by which a patient's temperature is determined. A moment or two later, the nurse on duty came in, took the barometer out of the patient's mouth, looked at it—and went running excitedly down the hall to the supervisor in charge of the floor.

"This man must have a dreadful complication of diseases," he said to the supervisor, "because the thermometer says—'Dry and Windy'.—"

I'll try today, gentlemen, to be as little dry and as little windy as possible.

My notion, in a few words, is that the function of national associations such as the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Football Coaches Association and similar organizations which have the welfare of one or all of our intercollegiate sports at heart, can best fulfill their obligations by leading, by advising, by pointing the way—but, by ruling as little as possible.

It seems to me that there are several sound reasons for that point of view. The problems of our colleges or, at least, the approaches to those problems, vary a great deal. That is true as regards the sections of the country in which we live. It is true as regards the ages and backgrounds of our particular institutions.

The privately endowed college has problems—and I'm not now speaking only of sports but of the academic picture as a whole—which are much different from the problems of the college supported by public funds. I don't want to get into deep water here, and I confess that I may at any moment throw up my hands, starting thrashing around and yell, "Help!" But it does seem to me that the state-endowed institution does have a definite responsibility to the tax-payer which the privately endowed college or university does not have. If the taxes which I pay are helping to support a university and if it seems to me that they are not giving my son or daughter the opportunity for learning which I am convinced they should—then the chances are that I'm going to consider myself justified in making a complaint. But, if that is a privately endowed institution and I do not agree with the policies, then I really don't have quite as much basis for com-

plaint—unless I happen to be an alumnus of that institution. In that case, I'll probably blame the football coach and let it go at that.

So, if we agree that the varying types of institutions,—with varying traditions, varying means of support, of varying ages and backgrounds, differ to such a degree,—then, will it not be difficult to find one code of laws to cover all situations?

I am not suggesting now that there need be anything blame-worthy in a difference in academic requirements. There must be, it seems to me, a difference in such requirements. There are highly necessary pursuits in this country such as farming, animal husbandry, etc., for which men must be trained but for which a training of two or three years will suffice. Just because a boy does not plan to be a physician, or a lawyer or a chemical engineer or follow one of the other professions which require a diligent four-year background in a liberal arts college before he starts on his graduate work—is no reason why that boy who plans to follow one of the basic industries of his region should not be trained by a state-endowed school. His community may need him as fully as much as it needs the professional men—perhaps more. But in order to be fully competent, he need not necessarily be a student in the academic or classical sense of the word that the other boy is.

It seems to me that a national governing body, either academic or athletic, which attempted to draw up inflexible, or even fairly flexible standards, to be applied universally would soon find itself in a maze of difficulties.

I think we will all agree that intercollegiate sports today are in vastly better condition than was true twenty or twenty-five years ago. I think that Mr. Stagg, who has been such a powerful influence in leading the way and in showing the light for twice twenty-five years, will agree to that. I admit that we're still far from perfection. But we're older, we're more mature, we are finding more and more that the athletic and physical education programs should dovetail with the classroom program in the education of a well-rounded boy. Twenty or more years ago, the coach was viewed more or less suspiciously by the academic side of the campus—and, they tell me, vice versa. There was some reason for that strained feeling. The football coach was, more often than not, a seasonal coach. If he happened to be a graduate coach, charged to the brim with the old loyalty, the situation was probably worse than it otherwise might have been. He couldn't see the side of the professors whose task it was to teach the boys in the classroom. And they, the professors, couldn't see his side.

Partly that was because the coaches and the professors never met and failed to get to know each other. The coach would arrive on the opening day of practice and would leave a day or two after the final game. And, incidentally, if his team had not

won a large percentage of its games, the chances are that his leave-taking would be permanent and the next fall, another nervous, suspicious coach would arrive to take his place.

On the coaches' side, we have Mr. Stagg very largely to thank for the leadership in the movement which brought about the stabilization of the coaching profession and the realization, by ourselves as well as by you academic gentlemen, that we, no less than yourselves, should be teachers. The coach who is doing his job today interests himself in the classroom success of his boys no less than in their success on the field. Newspapermen who travel sometimes with the football squads of our colleges today remark so frequently on the bookish, studying atmosphere on a Pullman car as a squad settles down after dinner for the evening. Study books, notebooks, reference books are everywhere in evidence and the newspapermen who are holdovers from the older regime never get through commenting on the fact. But we know that there's nothing unusual in this. The college boy today has to be a better student than ever before if he is to remain in college, not alone to be eligible for sports, and it's part of the coaches' job to encourage this attitude of study. And, of course, any coach will tell you that the boy who is studious, alert, inquiring in his college courses is likely to be studious, alert, resourceful on the field. He's most likely to be the chap who knows what to do in the fourth quarter when the ball is up on the eight-yard line, third down and five to go, and you need a touchdown to tie or win.

So I'm glad to say that in most colleges today the position of the coach has changed considerably. Of course, the winning of games is still much appreciated by the alumni but we are not usually under the severe pressure of the old days on the score of winning and losing. If the college heads feel that we are doing a good job of teaching, then our places are usually secure, just about as secure as that of the professors and instructors who prove themselves good teachers and who are able to interest their students and give them enough good plays and make them resourceful enough to turn in good performances in the examinations at the end of the term or the college year.

This achievement in which Mr. Stagg was a pioneer at the time that he was called to the University of Chicago in 1890 by President William Rainey Harper, with rank of Associate Professor, has been one of the greatest forward steps in our intercollegiate sport. It has been a real factor in the increasing sanity in regard to football. I believe that there is more and more of that sanity every year. The old pressure, the old hysteria, is practically a thing of the past in most sections of the country. The players themselves don't go for the high-powered fight talk today and I don't blame them much. I remember the day in my own experience when, after one of those oratorical fight talks, the coach

said, "Now get out there fast and go to work." We all jumped for the narrow door of the locker room together. I reached there in a tie with three other fellows and got the hardest bump in the ribs that I received all day. The game was easy compared with the contact we suffered getting out of that door leading to the field. Today we want the boys to go out there thinking clearly. Otherwise, the opposition may start with a fake wide run, pull the defensive halfback up and pass over his head for a quick touchdown, or something like that.

Another great development, probably the most far-reaching in this matter of generally improved athletic standards, is today's tendency toward scheduling teams that are athletically, scholastically and sectionally related. It seems to me that a college athletic policy should be formulated somewhat as an individual builds his own life and chooses his own friends. As an individual, you associate with a man whom you like and respect. No one forces you to do that. You do it because you like him. He associates with you because he likes you and because he has confidence in you. His standards are approximately your standards. That's the answer. Perhaps you play golf with him on Saturday afternoon. If he's a good golfer, who gives you a good game or beats you about as often as you'll beat him—then you'll enjoy playing golf with him and will do it, as often as possible. Of course, it may be that he's a grand fellow but he scores up around 120 while your normal game is down in the 80's. Then you'll still like to see him and you'll enjoy playing with him once in awhile—but you won't get so much fun out of it as you may playing against an equally likeable chap whose game is about the same as yours.

Or, on the other hand, perhaps he'll turn out to be the kind of golfer who doesn't keep score very carefully and who has some difficulty in counting higher than six when he tallies up on the green at the end of a hole. The chances are that you're not going to include him in your foursome the next time.

I think intercollegiate sports, football in particular, are tending to work out in much the same manner. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has provided tremendous help in pointing the way. Intercollegiate sport might still be back in something resembling the dark ages if it had not been for these annual councils over which such men as General Pierce, Major Griffith and your present leader, Professor Owens, have presided. I know that there has been a tendency on the part of some to say that these meetings were merely a talk-fest and that people have come here every year and talked a lot of ethics—and then have packed their ethics away in their traveling bags for another year when they got home. I don't believe that. The frank discussions led by such men as Colonel Breckinridge, Dr. Sanford, Walter Oke-son and Ed Hall, certainly created an upward trend. Perhaps

that trend could not be noticed sharply in one year or two years—but now, looking backward over a period of twenty-five years, we can see that the curve has been steadily upward and I believe it is still going up.

This has been accomplished without what might be called policing. We learned through the experiment of national prohibition that it is impossible to legislate morals into a people. Sane thinking—education—will do a great deal more—perhaps a little more slowly but much more soundly. A loophole can usually be found to beat any rule, at least, for a time. But if the sounder and more mature judgment prevails and continues to prevail at the institutions where leadership should be expected and can usually be found today—then the tendency cannot help being upward.

No, I believe the answer lies with each institution. If that institution is headed by men, academic and athletic, who are devoted to the idea of preparing their young people, honestly and completely for the life which those young people are to encounter upon leaving college, then the academic standards and the athletic standards will be the proper ones for that college. It may be an agricultural school in the heart of a great farming area. It may be a mining school serving a region which needs the men it will turn out. It may be a technical school producing engineers to go throughout the world with highly trained technical minds. It may be a small liberal arts college. It may be an undergraduate college which is the heart of a great university.

Among these different schools, there may, it seems to me, be a difference in the scholastic standards without what I would consider intellectual dishonesty. There may also be a difference in athletic eligibility requirements. A boy may be doing satisfactory classroom work in one of these institutions who might not do it in another. But if he is doing that work according to the dictates of the academic heads of his college; if he is getting an honest education and standing on his own two feet, working his way if that is necessary and meeting the same problems as the leader of the debate team or the Glee Club or the boy whose chief ambition is to make the college honorary scholarship society, then I'd say that he is all right and the college as well. The boy will have learned that he can't get something for nothing, even though he happens to be a triple-threat halfback, or a star debater or a Glee Club singer. So this young chap will go out to be a good farmer, a good miner, a good engineer, a good writer, a good physician, lawyer, singer, or, maybe, even a good football coach, although he'll do that latter against my advice. I add that last in self-defense. There are too many smart young fellows around knocking on the door right now to suit some of us football veterans.

There remains then, for the directors of athletics and the

gentlemen responsible for intercollegiate relationships, the job of choosing with whom they want to associate. They won't want someone whose golf game, so to speak, is 120 when theirs is around 80. They'll want someone who, on a fair afternoon, will give them a good battle, winning about as often as he loses. And certainly they should not want someone whose ethics are not comparable to theirs.

So far as the American Football Coaches Association is concerned, the coaches have had at no time any idea that the organization should be other than one for general discussion and for the interchange of ideas through which coaching standards may be improved and the game in general may be advanced. We have tried to cooperate in every possible way with the National Collegiate A. A., advising with the N. C. A. A. Rules Committee, making recommendations regarding the rules, and in discussing developments in the game, to make ourselves better coaches and better teachers.

We believe that we have a definite responsibility and I think that most of us shoulder that responsibility with an appreciation of its importance. Although football in these latter years has become so much more closely identified with the academic than before, we must realize that the game is still a rigorous, competitive sport of physical contact. It is very important to today's American boy for that reason, if for no other. The fundamental idea of competition, of physical contact, of, I might also say, conflict, is one which I don't believe should be lost sight of in today's American life. Football fills this need as no other sport can do, at least for the school and college student.

That, in very unacademic language, is the way I see the question under discussion today. Compulsion, governing by law and restrictions, have little part in the situation, in my belief. The present-day tendency toward playing in one's own class has been a great thing for football. The growth of conferences, such as the Western Conference, the Missouri Valley Conference, the Pacific Coast Conference and others, has had a profound influence on football and usually for the better. These conferences are usually composed of institutions with comparable resources, comparable backgrounds, comparable ideas and ideals. These organizations, sectional in character, are fitted to put some teeth into their regulations if they find it necessary because application of a rule covering all their members is feasible. The determination of team championships, within a small, well-knit group of colleges thus allied is a practicable thing and a powerful stimulus to competition. I am much in favor of conferences when they are conducted with a view to the advancement of the generally accepted ideals of amateur and intercollegiate sport. And I believe that strict regulatory rules within such conferences are possible and are for the good of the sport. If such conferences

or groups are not dominated by the proper ideals, then the college heads and those who dictate the policies of the several institutions have none but themselves to blame.

The all-major game schedule has been one of the good results of these conference groups. The boys themselves prefer playing rivals of their own class from the beginning of the season to the end. They get more fun out of such competition and I do not believe that the physical toll is any greater. If the boys win, well, they feel that they have accomplished something worthwhile, instead of going out to run up forty or fifty points against an over-powered small college eleven. And if they lose, they have the satisfaction that they were trying to achieve something worthwhile. And, although I hesitate in this company to bring up anything so foreign to the spirit of intercollegiate sports as gate receipts, it's a fact that the public will pay in far greater numbers to see a close, well-played game between evenly matched rivals than one of the old-fashioned setups.

Perhaps, this has not been a very enlightening discourse. It may be that I should have taken that barometer test myself before starting—because I fear now that the prediction might have been, as in the case of my stricken friend—"dry and windy". However, I see a few of my coaching colleagues waiting—and, in a few minutes we'll be enlightening each other again with our talk of double reverses, spin bucks and that pesky five-man defensive line. If you, Professor Owens, or any of the other N. C. A. A. gentlemen have some constructive suggestions to make along the lines of shifting defenses and how to meet them, we coaches would be very glad to have you come over to talk with us about them.

And to Mr. Stagg, again, I want to bear witness before this session of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, how much we of the Coaches' Association, thank you for your contribution to the game which you have passed along to us. May the years ahead of you be many and bright, filled with touchdowns and field goals and, more than all else, with the deserved feeling of satisfaction that you have contributed as much as any living American to making this a finer, fairer country in which to live.

III. THURSTON J. DAVIES, President, Colorado College

After the very sound and practical discussion of functions of national associations which you have already heard, I approach the subject with a great deal of hesitation, for about all I can do is to generalize and make some observations which come as a result of contact with organizations in several fields. But I deeply appreciate the opportunity of being able in this joint meeting to say just a brief word about Alonzo Stagg. No one could come into even casual contact with intercollegiate sport without realizing that the steady, conscientious, day by day work which he has done, particularly in football, but generally throughout the whole field of intercollegiate sport, has added real background and real substance to our thinking about developments of coaching techniques, amateurism, athletic organization and,—what is most important of all, the building of character in young men,—and I mean character in the finest sense of the word. I suspect there is no one here in this room who would not wish for himself the rare privilege of developing the finest qualities of young men over a period of fifty years, an opportunity of which Mr. Stagg has taken such admirable and such brilliant advantage. We rightly do him honor.

One of the major functions of college administrators—sometimes it seems as if it were about the only function—is to attend meetings of national associations. It is only natural that we should wonder sometimes if they are worth while and whether they really have any justifiable function. When one considers the amount of work they take on the part of their members and administrators, and when one remembers also that the overwhelming proportion of this work is done by men who have already full time positions, and who are doing such work only because of their feeling of the importance of these associations to their institutions and to their professional work, it is necessary that we do know what functions they really have.

Any discussion along this line leads us back to the reasons for the organization of national associations. Most of you have probably read an article that appeared in the December "American Mercury", *Football's Palace Revolution*. The National Collegiate Athletic Association was organized largely as a result of conditions which made it imperative that something be done about a situation which had gone beyond the control or the leadership of a small group of strong football colleges. The necessity for the solution of one or more major common problems has been, I believe, the underlying urge toward the organization of practically all of our national associations. They still have as their basic reason for existence the working out of common problems.

This tendency, I have a feeling, is pretty likely to continue.

When one looks back over even the last fifty years, he must be constantly impressed by the tremendous developments in fields in education of whose future existence we had no suspicion fifty years ago. With improved methods of communication and transportation, it has been inevitable that we must build up common points of view. It is no longer possible, for example, for the Eastern institutions to be unaffected by what is happening in other sections of the country. So there is basically in each of these national associations in various fields of athletics a group of common problems to be worked out. If such problems are to be worked out, they are much easier of solution also, if people from various parts of the country can talk things over rather than write to each other. I believe all of us would agree that the personal friendships we build up in these associations are helpful not only in the pleasure and increased richness of life they bring, but also because we are always more sympathetic with the other man and his problems if we know him and like him.

In addition to this, as sports have become more and more highly specialized, and as coaching and organization have both become more complex, it has been necessary for the various groups interested in specific types of work in collegiate sport to meet and to develop common aims, common purposes, and common practices within these specialties.

In most associations, there has been the immediate question of standards. I know the Coaches Association has as one of its major considerations always the improvement of coaching standards, the further development of coaching techniques, the advance in the general calibre of coaching, that come through interchange of ideas.

I have mentioned a few of the underlying factors which have made the development of national associations in intercollegiate athletics inevitable. I think it is particularly important that the strongest institutions in the country—and by strength I am not referring, of course, merely to the size of those institutions but to the general vigor and high quality of their athletic programs—maintain an active and vigorous interest in these national associations. If anyone suggests to me that, because of the relatively limited programs possible in small colleges, the small college has no place in our great national associations, my answer is that it has not only a place but an obligation—a place because the small college in its program can, if it desires, develop attitudes, points of view, sound programs and principles; an obligation because if it is really interested in intercollegiate sport, it must be interested not only in the selfish development of its own worth while program, but in doing as much as possible to stimulate discussions of worth while programs in institutions all over the country, large and small.

All I have said so far might indicate that these national asso-

ciations are clearly justified in intercollegiate sport, and that they can now sit back smugly and say, in effect, "We dominate our fields; we are doing a good job; we can go along in just about the same way and we shall continue to get more powerful all the time to the end that our position in intercollegiate sport may never be challenged!" I have watched associations develop this point of view, and I have seen pretty severe jolts come to them because of an apparent failure to see that, just as education has been changing and progressing in the past, it will continue to do so for the future.

I should like, therefore, to point out some things which seem to me to become increasingly dangerous as a national organization becomes more settled and solves some of the major problems and policies, and I should like to suggest that they are dangers of which members of these organizations must be constantly aware.

The first of these is the danger of the organization becoming political—dominated by a small group who like to stay in power. It is perfectly natural that this tendency should exist. In the early days of their organization, national associations are built up almost inevitably because of the very real, very sincere, and very effective interest of a comparatively few people who have the vision to see what they can become. As time goes on, however, if the organization is to be truly national and truly democratic, the fact must be realized that it maintains its national outlook and its democratic aspect in rather direct proportion to the number of individuals who are interested in it and who know something about its work. I suggest that there are few problems in our national associations in intercollegiate athletics more important than the problem of elections to offices and committees of representative, gradually changing groups to the end that we may have that balance which comes from a combination of experienced workers with men who are just beginning to be actively interested and serviceable.

In the second place, I think we should all be aware of the danger of taking unto ourselves things which do not belong to us. It is only human nature that none of us wants to give up prerogatives of office. We all know that there are at the present time national organizations which have no real reason for existence but which continue to exist because, in some cases, their paid executives continue to suggest programs and problems which are either of academic interest only, or lie entirely without the scope of the association. In addition to this, there is always the danger of enthusiastic commitment of an organization which claims to speak for all of its members. This is a very real danger, and one of the major problems of an association, it seems to me, is a careful study of all proposals which involve statements of points of view which may not be shared by all members of the association. One has only to look at the situation in our national and

state capitols, where organization after organization is claiming to speak for all of its members in pressure movements, to realize the seriousness of this problem. I don't mean, of course, that there aren't situations in which a national association can and should be helpful in the matter of presenting general points of view. These occasions, however, are comparatively rare, and I should hate to see our national associations in athletics dominated or even swayed by the lobby or pressure idea.

There is further danger, it seems to me, in national associations gradually concerning themselves with the interest of a limited number of the institutions making up their membership. In discussions within the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association this year, it has been very interesting to me to see how many ideas of extension of service to institutions of all kinds came from committee members. It certainly needs constant study for an association to follow the changing needs of its membership and to give services and set up policies to cover those needs. I don't believe that attention on the part of a national association to the increasingly complex problems of its membership tends to split the association. I think it tends to unify it. If, for example, a member of an institution feels that he can get special help as a representative of a small college, if he feels that there are studies being made of the general problems of conferences and what they are doing all over the country, I am inclined to think he will not only be likely to feel that he and his institution are getting something out of their membership, but will be more eager to be helpful in it and to promote policies and ideals about which all of us may be equally concerned. If we, as national organizations, think we have reached the limit in the valuable contributions we can continue to make to various small groups interested in some special phase of intercollegiate sport, we are all going to find ourselves growing weaker rather than stronger.

Finally, it is almost inevitable that, as a national association becomes more strongly organized, it has thrust upon it many duties and obligations which it never expected would be natural, normal and useful parts of its program. This is, of course, particularly true of the two groups here today. I suspect that the Coaches Association had no idea originally of the problems that would be dumped in its lap, problems which it is important for the coaches to study, problems which demand solution whether the association proposes them or not. Certainly I don't believe anyone in the National Collegiate Athletic Association would have predicted twenty years ago that the association would be responsible for the sponsoring and set-up of eight national tournaments or meets in intercollegiate sport. I hope that, as the necessity for taking on these added tasks grows, we shall not forget that there are certain things which we ourselves should have in mind as

long range developments. If intercollegiate sport in all of its branches is to protect itself, it must give more attention than it has been giving to important studies in the field of sport. We do a great deal of talking about the effect of sport on participants, for example; I wonder how many of us realize that some time or other we are going to have to make some studies along scientific lines to bear out our assertions in these matters. The participation this year of the N. C. A. A. in the support of studies sponsored by the Coaches Association in the matter of football injuries is, I think, important. The studies themselves are important, but they are even more so when one thinks of them in terms of further studies along various lines. I should like to see all associations in intercollegiate athletics alert to the necessity for finding out from the research approach many things about their own fields. It will, of course, not be possible ever to do all of the things we would like to do to make athletics of the greatest value and help both for athletes and for institutions, nor do we want to intellectualize sport to the point where it is an academic rather than a social agency in education. It is perfectly practical, on the other hand, it seems to me, for us to study constantly and professionally on the one hand, the validities of our organizations and of our programs, and the need for possible reshaping of policies and techniques, and, on the other, to study or to sponsor studies which will bring us more light on problems which we know may become increasingly serious and important as time goes on. If we are not as national organizations willing to face and accept results of completely objective studies, we are hardly in a position to meet criticism from outside.

I have said nothing about the danger of associations being regulatory. In some of their aspects they must, of course, be regulatory. The N. C. A. A., for example, must have some regulations if it is to conduct championship meets. It may have to recognize a problem of accrediting institutions to membership. If, however, it is thinking of itself in terms of a group of institutions primarily concerned with the establishment of laws and regulations rather than as a group of institutions banded together for the major purpose of being mutually helpful and of raising standards through intelligent cooperation rather than through regulation, it will not, I believe, be doing its best job.

A national association in intercollegiate sport can be for its members a group which meets once a year, which affords delegates a pleasant outing and a small amount of information and stimulus. It can be, in addition to this, a strong, vigorous, effective instrument for the development of better attitudes, higher ideals, more mature standards in intercollegiate sport. Only if it has this as its aim can it claim sincerity of effort in integrating athletic sports with the whole program of education. Only if it has this wider point of view can it justify itself completely.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONVENTION

Friday Afternoon Session, December 29

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, Stanford University

My remarks this afternoon will be in the nature of a review of the activities of the Association and a report to the convention on the work of your Executive Committee during the past year.

Those of you who were in attendance at the last convention will recall that our discussions—and I refer particularly to the impromptu discussions from the floor—evidenced a widespread feeling that intercollegiate athletics were facing a critical period in their history, which constituted a direct challenge to this Association to “translate its discussion into action”; that it become again, as in the days of its origin, the medium through which effective, united action be taken to save intercollegiate sport from the dangers which threatened it. That discussion opened up some very big questions, among the most important of which is the question of what the essential function and fundamental purpose of the Association should be? That question must be answered as of today, in the light of present-day conditions and problems, and the fact must be faced that the proper answer *may*, and in the opinion of some *does*, involve a departure, in some degree, from traditional conceptions and viewpoints. I am hopeful that our discussions at this convention will disclose whether that is true or not, and in order that they may do so let me urge that the discussion be general, frank, and with open minds, neither bound by traditional conceptions or definitions, nor governed by preconceived formulas for revolutionary change.

Coincident with this growing pressure for a reexamination of fundamental principles and purposes, there have been developing during the last two or three years a number of important administrative problems, which have thrust themselves insistently upon your executive committee for solution. These are really simply “growing pains”, inevitable at certain stages of its development in any expanding organization. Many of you who have not been in intimate touch with the administration of the Association's activities probably do not realize the extent of the expansion of those activities in the last few years, in number, variety and scope, with an attendant increase in administrative detail and responsibility, and in expense of operation.

I have only to mention some of those activities to indicate the nature and extent of these administrative problems. Through

our rules committees we formulate the rules of play for intercollegiate sport with the exception of golf, tennis and baseball. Through our Publication Committee we publish and secure wide distribution of those rules. Under the direction of some of these rules committees we conduct national tournaments and meets which have become outstanding events in the intercollegiate sports world, conducted, as I believe such events should be, under the auspices and direction of the colleges themselves. Through our conventions and round-tables, we have provided a forum for the exchange of ideas, for debate, and the formulation of recommendations which have done much to aid in the solution of many of our problems. Through the publication of our Convention Proceedings, and of the discussions at our round-tables, we have made available to all the colleges of the country a wealth of valuable material, for their information and guidance.

Occasionally during my term of office I have received inquiries from the officers of some institutions as to what the National Collegiate offered to justify their payment of the annual dues? Usually such question is from a small institution with limited funds, and the inquiry is wholly sincere. Generally it has been sufficient to point out, what is not sufficiently realized and appreciated, that the work of our rules committees alone brings to every collegiate institution in the country which maintains a competitive sports program, whether large or small, direct benefits whose value cannot be adequately measured in money, but which certainly exceeds the amount of our annual dues. One has only to consider the confusion which would result if we were *without* a national rule-making body for intercollegiate sport. Certainly that body should be composed of, and supported by, the colleges themselves, and that means all the colleges qualified for membership, because all participate in these benefits. Our work in this and other fields is of such a nature and importance as to place an *obligation* on every institution qualified for membership to seek that membership and participate at least in the support of the activities whose benefits they share.

I wish at this time to pay special tribute to the work of our rules committees, both in the formulation of the rules, and the supervision and conduct of our tournaments and meets, and to the work of our *other* committees in the conduct of our activities. The members of these committees devote many hours of hard work from their own time to the consideration of our many problems, in the beneficial results of which the colleges of the country have all shared, often without realizing it.

There is another factor in the expanding activities of the Association which is not fully realized in many quarters. More and more during the last few years the colleges, speaking of them collectively, have been brought in contact with other organizations and activities in the field of sport. College sport

programs are but part of the sport program of the country. There is a very large field of non-collegiate sport, both amateur and professional, the lines and activities of which cross our own at many points. It is inevitable that questions and problems arise as between these different fields of activity, which require for their proper answer and solution discussion and negotiation, which means authorized representation on behalf of both groups. I have only to mention such organizations as the A. A. U. and the Olympic Committee, and such negotiations as we have been conducting with organized professional baseball, our relations with the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and the U. S. Golf Association, to indicate the expanding scope and importance of our activities and responsibilities in this regard. These have not been of our own seeking but are problems and responsibilities which have inevitably come to us as part of a developing program which is both national and international in scope. Some sort of National Association of the colleges of the country is essential to the proper development of these relationships. While less tangible perhaps, and therefore less capable of demonstration, the benefits of these activities are none the less real, and they are shared, in greater or less degree, by all the colleges of the country. Even the smallest college may have an athlete with Olympic possibilities. In order that that athlete may have opportunity to participate under proper conditions, with proper care and supervision, with his expenses to the games paid, many people, long in advance, must have anticipated that possibility and provided for it. That means downright hard work by many people, and the expenditure of considerable time and money. Yet too often these things are taken for granted, or overlooked, by those who ask what *benefits* do we get from a National Association? And these problems are not wholly met, or these benefits wholly paid for, by contributions to the Olympic funds every four years because many of these essential activities are not, and cannot be, supported from Olympic funds.

Events abroad, particularly in the country to which the games were awarded, make it appear hopeless to attempt to hold the Olympic Games in 1940. However, the games will be, must be held again as evidence of the enduring quality of amateur sport, and they may yet, in the future, hopeless as it may seem in the present, fulfill the purpose which motivated their founders, the promotion of international good-will. The colleges, inevitably, must assume an active and influential participation in their development. In some sports college athletes constitute a clear majority of the American participants. The colleges must be in a position to insure the same efficient supervision for our Olympic teams that they have endeavored to secure in their own institutions. This requires united action on the part of the colleges in which all should participate.

A word about our activities in the conduct of tournaments and meets. Some of these, such as the track and field championships, have been established for many years, others have been inaugurated more recently. Various reasons have influenced the development of such events. One broad general purpose stated at the outset was to provide a demonstration under National Collegiate auspices of the application of the rules of play formulated by our rules committees. There is a strong public desire and demand for national championships, which has created and developed a tendency to capitalize on the prestige of college sports by non-collegiate organizations or individuals through the promotion of so-called National intercollegiate tournaments or meets. Much which is undesirable in this development can be counteracted if the colleges themselves conduct such meets, thus insuring their proper supervision and operation, and that any funds derived therefrom are devoted to the interests of college sport. This has definitely influenced the development of some of our tournaments, notably in the case of basketball. Again, as in the case of tennis and golf, the organizations previously conducting the tournaments found they have developed to a point where they could be more effectively handled under the direct sponsorship of the colleges themselves, and they approached the Association with a view to securing such sponsorship. There may be some difference of opinion on the question of the advisability of our conducting such tournaments and meets. Personally, I feel that, properly conducted, they have a proper, even a necessary place in our program. For us to relinquish them entirely to non-collegiate hands would be a distinct disservice to intercollegiate sport. Their success and proper development, however, depends upon the cooperation of all the member colleges. In some instances, for example in tennis, the inauguration of district play-offs, which was necessary because the national tournament was becoming unwieldy, has caused some dislocation in local and regional schedules. This has been particularly true in some of the eastern and south-eastern areas. May I urge the earnest cooperation of all member institutions in the making of necessary schedule readjustments, and assure you of the support of our committee in that regard.

In the case of basketball the problem is complicated by the presence in the field of several so-called national intercollegiate tournaments, under non-collegiate sponsorship, all bidding for outstanding college teams in order to capitalize on the prestige of such teams. In this they seek to tie in the colleges by placing on their committees coaches and directors from collegiate institutions. Our member institutions should, I think, seriously consider the ultimate long term consequences of this developing tendency to sponsor national tournaments in the money-making sports, and to set up special organizations to that end. Such

activities should be combined for all sports on an institutional basis, if at all. If the activities and objectives of the National Collegiate in sponsoring such events are not sound and proper, then let us through our discussions determine that fact, so declare, and abandon them. If, however, they *are* sound they need and deserve the whole-hearted support of *all* our members, which includes the non-support of such other undertakings, and the discouragement of our coaches and other officials from participating in such other activities.

So much for the nature and scope of our activities. Obviously the expanding nature of these activities has brought a corresponding increase in administrative detail and responsibility and in expense. Of this, the travel expense involved in the work of our rules and other committees and the expense of conducting our tournaments and meets are major items. This could be reduced substantially if our committees were organized on a regional basis, so that little travel expense would be involved in their meeting. That would, however, destroy the democracy of the Association, and the important principle of representation. Therefore our various committees, including our rules committees, have been, so far as possible, composed of representatives from each of the eight districts. In the case of some of these committees the work can be, and is, done by correspondence. In other cases, however, meetings are essential, and the attendant expense is obviously considerable.

During many years of the life of the Association, when our activities were not so many and varied as now, we accumulated a surplus of several thousand dollars. Recently, however, we have been gradually drawing on that surplus for current expenses. The ultimate outcome, if that continues, is obvious. Your executive committee, therefore, undertook a survey of our financial problems, sources of income and items of expenditure, and of the practices and procedures in connection with the conduct of our tournaments and meets. As to the latter we found a wide variety of procedures, a natural consequence of the fact that these events, much like Topsy, have "just grown", being established at different times, under different conditions, and for different reasons, and without those in direct charge of particular events realizing their relation to the others. The results of the work of the executive committee have, most of them, been published in the *Bulletin*, and will be further presented to the convention in detail by the chairman of our special committee on finances, Professor Badger, later this afternoon.

I turn next to what is, I think, the most important matter before the convention: the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which really present a rather thorough-going revision of the present constitution and by-laws of the Association. These proposals have been printed in the *Bulletin* and distributed to the

members, and in arranging the program of the convention we have avoided the scheduling of formal addresses, in order to allow as much time as possible for their discussion and consideration.

As pointed out in the introductory note to these proposed amendments as set forth in the *Bulletin*, much of the revision simply involves a rearrangement of the provisions of the present Constitution and By-laws, to bring together in one place provisions relating to the same subject, eliminate some overlapping, repetition, and possible conflict, and to incorporate some existing administrative practices which have been pursued for many years, though slightly at variance with the text of the Constitution. In this process of revision the By-laws have disappeared, though their content is still substantially present. There are one or two drafting errors to be noted—In Article VII, Section 2 of the proposed draft (page 11) the cross-reference should be to Article VI, Section 5, instead of to Article V. The last line should read "as provided in Article VI, Section 5". In Section 3 of Article VII, "Council" should be substituted for "Executive Committee".

The fundamentally important parts of the proposed Constitution, however, are those which make significant substantive changes which are outlined in the introductory note in the *Bulletin*, and to which I referred in a general way in my remarks this morning.

Following the convention last year, the executive committee, at its first meeting, discussed the questions raised, particularly the evident wide-spread feeling that something affirmative should be done by the Association in connection with the problems arising out of the existing and growing competition for athletic material. This involved a careful consideration of the proper function of the Association, and its method of approach. Should it adhere to its traditional policy as a purely educational body? Should it depart from that traditional policy to the extent of becoming a governing body for intercollegiate sport? Should it take an intermediate course? The matter was deemed of such great importance that a special meeting of the committee was held in the summer, following the close of college, at which, through three days, with one night session, the members earnestly considered and discussed this matter. There was little, if any, sentiment on the committee in favor of a change which would seek to establish the Association as a governing body, in the broad sense of that term, with power to prescribe rules governing the conduct of sport in the member institutions, but there was unanimous agreement that some action should be initiated, of a more definite and affirmative nature than heretofore, and that amendments to our Constitution should be drafted and submitted to the convention in order to squarely present the problem for

fuller consideration. The amendments proposed would incorporate in our constitution a definite, affirmative code of sound institutional practices in the conduct of athletics, including specifically the matter of aid to athletes, to which member institutions should be asked to subscribe and adhere, as a condition to obtaining and retaining membership in the Association. In other words the proposal is that we establish definite qualifications and standards for membership. To make this effective in operation, it was felt that the method of election to active membership should be changed to provide for a more definite appraisal of the scholastic standards of the applicant, and an appraisal of its *athletic* standards by vote of the member institutions in the district, and further that provision should be made for terminating the membership of any institution which, in the opinion of a substantial majority of the members, was failing to maintain acceptable scholastic or athletic standards, such provision being so drawn as to safeguard the rights of any such institution by insuring sufficient notice and an opportunity to be heard before the convention. In addition there have been incorporated in the proposed new Constitution several provisions relating to the financial operations of the Associations, establishing a budget system, and redefining to some extent the duties of the officers, the executive committee and the Council. A study of our present Constitution and By-laws with a view to fitting these proposals into them disclosed certain overlapping provisions, some apparent conflicts, and considerable repetition, in consequence of which it was felt that a rather complete revision of the Constitution should be undertaken. The result is before you in the proposed draft as printed in the *Bulletin*.

In addition the Executive Committee proposes to establish, as part of the official records of the Association, a set of "Executive Regulations", governing administrative practices in connection with our activities, which, when approved by the Council and the convention, will control our administrative operations. Heretofore, while such regulations have existed, they have been scattered through the minutes of various meetings. Hereafter, if this proposal is approved, legislative action of this sort will be incorporated in the official "Executive Regulations", and published from time to time so that they may be readily available for the guidance of all our officers and committees. In the *Bulletin* these proposed regulations are labeled "Regulations adopted by the Executive Committee". This is perhaps misleading since they are to be reported to the Council and the convention. Therefore, it is proposed to designate these officially as "Executive Regulations".

Your executive committee fully realized the magnitude of the task it undertook in this matter, and the difficulties and dangers attendant upon it. It appreciated that in the drafting of a spe-

cific code it would inevitably encounter the objection on the part of some that we had gone too far, and the objection of others that we had not gone far enough. The Committee does not wish to err on either side, but its members were impressed with the importance of presenting something affirmative and definite around which the discussions could center, which would place before the convention for consideration and ultimate determination by it, this fundamental question of the proper function and objective of the Association from this point on; whether it shall continue solely as an educational body, or establish definite standards to which its members must conform.

The major problems which confront us today call for aggressive, determined action. Isolated action by individual institutions or conferences will not adequately meet the problems. It will require united action which must be national in its scope and effect. Whether this should be through this Association, or through voluntary agreements between groups of institutions or conferences throughout the country, may be debatable, though it would appear that if the latter approach is to be adopted there would ultimately emerge a national association as an inevitable consequence of such agreements. Should not the machinery all ready at hand be utilized for such a cooperative effort?

With this review of our activities, and the conditions leading to the drafting of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, I submit them for your consideration and later debate. In order that some of the matters to which I have referred may be more fully presented and clarified, and that the delegates may have full opportunity to study and consider them in the light of this presentation, we are going to defer the discussion from the floor until a later session. I am going to call at this time, as indicated on the printed program, for the presentation of certain committee reports, so that all the matters upon which the convention is to act may be before us.

BUSINESS SESSION OF THE CONVENTION

Saturday Morning Session, December 30

"THE INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF ATHLETICS"

Address by J. L. MORRILL, Vice-President of The Ohio State
University

Mr. Chairman, in responding to your invitation to join in the discussion of the important N. C. A. A. constitutional amendments now proposed, let me say at once that it requires considerable temerity for a newcomer to the meetings of this honorable and useful Association to say anything at all. One ought, perhaps, to present some credentials to prove that even if a newcomer he is not altogether a novice in the consideration of the forward step now proposed.

Although without athletic experience as a participant, I am able to look at the picture of intercollegiate athletics from several pertinent points of view: (1) as a member for 11 years, and chairman for the last three years, of our Athletic Board at Ohio State, (2) as alumni secretary of my university for eight years—and the alumni, you know, think things and do things about athletics!—(3) as an administrative officer of a university which carries on one of the largest intercollegiate athletic programs in the country, (4) as a former hardworking newspaperman, of six or seven years experience, including some sports coverage, and (5) as a college man, a layman, if you please, enthusiastic about athletics and loyal to the ideals of sportsmanship intrinsic therein.

Now no one would contend, I presume, that we are confronted today with an athletic crisis comparable to that of the early 1900's which this Association historically was organized to meet. But the growing concern expressed by this Association at last year's meeting with its mandate to revise our constitution does indicate, it seems to me, an awareness that we have arrived at another crossroads of some kind—an "incipient crisis," perhaps.

Or, to change the figure, here are some straws in the wind worth remarking:

The University of Chicago, honored in proud athletic tradition, has just announced its withdrawal from intercollegiate football—and football is always at the focus of athletic affairs.

Several college presidents from the South, attending the recent

annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities in Washington, expressed confidentially their disappointment in the athletic policies and practices of certain universities in their region. They were frankly disheartened by what one of them characterized as a "compromise, if not an abandonment," of the amateur ideal in college sports.

The Western Conference recently has strengthened its code and put perceptibly sharper teeth in the enforcement of its regulations relating to improper subsidy and recruiting of athletes.

There is a larger public acquiescence than there ought to be, and one larger than we are likely to suppose, in the cynical view expressed a year ago by Mr. Paul Gallico in his book, "Farewell to Sport", in which this indictment appears:

"College football today is one of the last great strongholds of genuine old-fashioned American hypocrisy . . . the leader (among sports) in the field of double-dealing, deception, sham, cant, humbug and organized hypocrisy."

All these—and others which could be cited—are symptoms of the total situation of which this Association takes frank cognizance in this new constitution. What is the intelligent diagnosis to be made, and what to do about it?

Our first need, surely, is for patience. "There ought to be a law!" That is the easiest pseudo-solution. But no spasm of drastic legal reform, momentarily well-meant, will do the business by itself. It is *intercollegiate* athletics we want to improve and that makes our problem an *educational* one. I remember the remark of Dr. William Oxley Thompson, for 27 years the president of my university. "Any time you get an educational problem all settled and buttoned up," he said many years ago, "it probably wasn't worth taking up in the first place!" In other words, the answer to a real educational question isn't easy, or immediate.

"There is certainly no panacea for our athletic troubles," former President James B. Angell of Yale told this Association at its New York meeting in December, 1930. "Each generation brings its own perplexities for which no single remedy can be effective. What we may hope to accomplish by slow and patient effort is the progressive clarification of the enduring aims of athletics and a continuous improvement in the standards by which they are conducted."

Our second immediate need is to get back to first principles. We need to restudy our philosophy and to renew our fundamental faith in the values of amateur college athletics as a justifiable aspect of the total educational enterprise in which we are engaged and for which we are responsible. More to the point, we must recognize, as Professor Ralph Aigler of Michigan told this group last year, that "we can't have intercollegiate athletics in these United States half on a professional basis and half on an amateur basis—it's going to be one or the other."

Surely the Carnegie Foundation in its famous Bulletin No. 23 could not be accused of any perfunctory adherence to the "rah-rah" attitude about athletics. The Foundation was severe in its arraignment of that attitude and sharply critical of existing practices. And yet, in the chapter on "The Values of American College Athletics" the Foundation declared flatly:

"The proposal that the amateur convention in college sport be abolished is a counsel of defeat . . . The abolition of the amateur code . . . not only would destroy the best that is now gained from college sport, but would bring with it a new set of evils that would be infinitely worse than any that now obtain."

If this be true, the action of certain southern institutions in providing outright subsidy for athletes in the form of tuition, room, board, and books not only offers no aid in solving our problems but sets us back seriously in the attempt to solve them. Such a policy robs us of all chance to mobilize administrative and faculty understanding and sanction of the intercollegiate athletic program. It recognizes professionalism under the specious argument for "frank and open-ness"—and thereby places college sport in direct competition with professional sports, where certainly it doesn't belong.

There is a parallel, not too far-fetched, it seems to me, as between professionalism in college sport and gambling or prostitution. Progressive public administration and social conscience no longer permit the operation of segregated red light or gambling districts. It is recognized, of course, that the break-up of such districts does not abolish either evil—but public sanction simply cannot be given to either, and to the extent that they are broken-up, under fire, and "on the run" they lose their ability to exert corrupt moral and political influence. To regularize or to condone administratively a social evil serves to strengthen the evil and handicaps any hope of its eradication.

Our third need is for a better understanding and alliance with the Press in the handling of college athletics. Today we are working at cross purposes, the universities and the newspapers. We suffer from the plagues of sensationalism, of exploitation, of cynicism and flippancy in the tone of sporting pages which persist in treating college athletics and college athletes from the "pro" instead of the educational or institutional point of view.

Our fourth need, the most important of all, is for a platform and program to which college presidents and faculty leaders can conscientiously subscribe—and to which they will pay attention! Let me be more explicit and practical about these last two needs.

No one will deny that our relations with the Press are unsatisfactory. It is my own observation as a former newspaper man and teacher of journalism that sports writing, in some respects, is frequently the best writing in newspapers today. It is lively, vivid, picturesque and creative as compared with the more hum-

drum, routine, and highly impersonal writing of average news and as compared with the pompous omniscience of much editorial writing. The sports writers and sports pages have a great hold on a large and responsible public. It is said, for example, that if Bill Cunningham were to transfer from the *Boston Post* to another newspaper, 20,000 to 30,000 faithful readers would transfer their newspaper allegiance forthwith.

But it is the publishers who fix newspaper policies and who determine newspaper attitudes—and no feature page of the newspaper is so little supervised as the sports page, which is largely "on its own." There is likewise a serious dearth of sports writers who are college-bred and college-minded, intelligently loyal to the amateur spirit and ideals. The average sporting editor is steeped in the professional point of view because most of what he writes deals with professional sports. There are altogether too few men of the type of Grantland Rice, the late Lawrence Perry, Lloyd Lewis and the like. Moreover, it is generally recognized that cynicism is the "occupational disease" of journalism.

Yet college athletics are enormously publicized, as you know. The Carnegie survey showed that; and a more recent survey on "Editorial Treatment of Education in the American Press" by Charles J. Foster, Jr. (published last year as a Harvard Bulletin in Education, No. 21) showed that (1) despite the fact that most newspaper readers are not college graduates, 37 per cent of all editorials dealing with education in 25 selected leading newspapers over a five-year period relates to *higher education*, and (2) among the ten topics of highest frequency of editorial mention, athletics ranked second.

Let me endorse most heartily the suggestion of President T. J. Davies of Colorado College, made to this group last year, that the N. C. A. A. set up a group or committee to cooperate with newspapers in studying the relations of press and college athletics. There is good precedent for such an undertaking.

Some of you will recall the important "Conference on the Press" at Princeton in April, 1931 under auspices of the Princeton School of Public and International Affairs, to which came leading figures in journalism and radio to discuss with university experts the relationship of the Press to political and social trends and events. I have been impressed also with the recent Stanford University "School-Press Relations Investigation" directed by Dr. Rex F. Harlow and reported in his book, "The Daily Newspaper and Higher Education." Dr. Harlow reported that "among the more important of the difficulties affecting the relations between educational institutions and daily newspapers, none stands out more clearly than the need of the two groups to become better informed about each other so that they can establish more effective working relations", and he added that "there is no denying the existence, among a considerable number of the individual

members of both groups, of a lack of confidence amounting in some members to a fundamental feeling of distrust of each other, and a conviction that neither can be depended upon to carry on with entire frankness in dealing with the other."

Are not these observations directly applicable to our own situation?

Let me urge as strongly as possible that the suggestion of President Davies be concretely implemented by the definite arrangement of a national conference on "College Athletics and the Press". Perhaps the N. C. A. A. might sponsor such a conference; perhaps the American Council on Education might be interested to promote it; or some leading university, at our urging, might undertake it.

The cooperation of the National Association of Schools of Journalism and of other appropriate bodies interested in the University point of view should be solicited in the arrangement of such a meeting; the national editorial and publishers societies and associations should be invited to participate; and the speakers and leaders of round-table discussions should include interested and competent college presidents, athletic officials, faculty members, together with leading publishers, sports writers, sports radio commentators, and the like.

The effort and aim of such conference would be to improve relations by mutual understanding of each other's objectives, problems and difficulties, and to formulate progressive but practical principles and conventions to which joint adherence can be invited. Perhaps we need, also, in many of our institutions to re-define the proper place and function of the athletic publicity agents on our own college staffs. Again we may well recall the dictum of the Carnegie Bulletin No. 23: "In leading public opinion to esteem the true value of the amateur status for American higher education; to cease to view, with a kind of cynical admiration, evasion or open defiance of the amateur convention; and to appreciate both amateurism and honest professionalism as tests of the sportsman's personal integrity, the publisher serves not alone education and sport but the best ideals of our national life."

But above all, and this is my major thesis, there is the need, last mentioned in my catalogue of needs, for a *platform and program* to which leaders in American higher education—presidents, professors and athletic administrators—can wholeheartedly subscribe and which they will honestly undertake to enforce. The finest, most far-visioned, and sincere athletic directors, graduate managers, faculty committees, coaches and supporters can't do the job alone. They need, and they are entitled to, backing from the top.

There can be no real gain for the future of college athletics, and no consolidation of past gains, except through *institutional*

leadership and responsibility. "The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports" was basic among the expressed purposes of the N.C.A.A.

President Angell, addressing this Association nearly ten years ago, declared his belief that "in the long run a college has very much the kind of athletics it wants . . . its athletic policies reflect quite accurately the sort of institution it really is . . . To attempt the reform of athletics is, therefore, to attempt the reform of the American college itself."

Nearly 20 years ago Professor George E. Johnson of Harvard told this Association that "The call today is for a college administration that has a keen insight into undergraduate psychology, that can discover its own weakness in the attendant faults of intercollegiate athletics and have the courage and strength to meet its responsibilities." Professor S. C. Palmer of Swarthmore last year cited the *Christian Science Monitor* as saying there is just one solution of the issue of amateurism in intercollegiate athletics, and that solution is in the hands of the presidents of our colleges. He urged the N. C. A. A. to contact the presidents.

But I see in our audience today only two college presidents, and what about these absent presidents; how do they classify?

At the risk of rushing in where angels fear to tread, let me describe them. There is, of course, the alert, informed, and responsible college president who strives to administer a clean and constructive athletic program. Then there is the president who might be characterized as an "ostrich" operator—the type who conveniently sticks his head in the sand. He is not interested in knowing too much about the athletic administration of his college. Everything is just fine, so long as there is no trouble. He exhibits a bland indifference to the activities of his right versus his left hand. Or take those presidents who might be classified as "supercilious sneerers", still clinging to an outworn tradition of academic respectability which takes no account of the world and events as we find them today. These are the "ivy-cloistered" isolationists who view the athletic scene more in sorrow than in anger. They are intellectualists who persist in the old mind-body dualism which takes no account of either present day physical or psychological knowledge and which disregards with an airy obtuseness the fact that mind and body, brain and glands, thought and emotion, are an indissoluble unity in human behavior.

And then there are, of course, the outright and honest intramuralists who believe—and have the right to believe—that for their institutions the educational objective is best attained by a well-developed intramural and physical education program without any recourse to the stimulation and motivation of intercollegiate competition.

We must ask ourselves the question (even though the answer may be taken for granted in this company): Are intercollegiate

athletics worth while, educationally justifiable and desirable?

Paul Gallico's answer is a staggering "no". Here is his indictment: "It is a curious thing that the college to which a boy goes—not only for an education but for the set of morals, ethics and ideals with which to carry on in later life—is the first place where he learns beyond the question of a doubt that you can get away with murder if you don't get caught at it. His university is playing a dirty, lying game and it doesn't take him very long to find it out."

Is that our view?

Some of us will remember the thoughtful appraisal of what athletics can mean on the college campus and in the wider circle of the college community presented to this Association a long time ago by Professor C. W. Kennedy of Princeton. He helped to clear the air of confusion in our thinking about athletics when he made plain that we must not regard the athletic program as either physical education *per se* or in the British spirit of "individual play". He pointed out unforgettably that college athletics in the American scene exemplify the "principle of representation"—the subordination of individual freedom on the part of a college team-member to the principle of representative responsibility to his team-mates and to the institution whose colors he wears.

We recall, also the discussion by President E. M. Hopkins of Dartmouth at an earlier meeting of this Association in which he expressed his conviction that the educative process is twofold. There is the learning which must go on in the library, the classroom, and the laboratory—in the curricular life of the college, as he puts it. Then there are those educative benefits which come from the community life of the students, the extra-curricular contribution of the college.

"Character development," he said, "moral stamina, those forms of generosity which we call sportsmanship are produced in the actual life of the college community; and in this the greatest single agency for their production is the institution of inter-collegiate athletics."

Our platform and program must be realistic—practical and ethically conducted,—is likewise sustained by the authoritative observation of former President Angell to the effect that "Inter-collegiate sports elicit a type of institutional loyalty from team members, from students, and from graduates which is too often blind and oppressively juvenile but which has its highly valuable features, and affords one of the most impressive agencies in the creation and maintenance of group solidarity."

This kind of conviction and philosophy we must publicize not only to the press and the public, as Professor Badger urged last year, but also to the college presidents themselves.

Our platform and program must be realistic—practical and critical, but not hypocritical. We must not overstate the case, as

it seems to me we are in danger of doing in Article VII of our own constitution which declares that "An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation." This definition fails patently to take account of Professor Kennedy's "principle of representation". It defines athletic amateurism in precisely the terms which he declared were inaccurate to an understanding of athletics in the American universities. We should recognize, frankly, that with the present-day much more widespread interest in physical recreation and sports, and with a demand for high school and college coaches and teachers of physical education able to meet constantly higher standards of experience and training, many of our finest students regard team participation in intercollegiate sports as an important element of later life-career preparation and not merely as an "avocation" however enjoyable athletic participation may be for them.

We must understand realistically that the British sports tradition—highly individual, conceived for Oxford and Cambridge "gentlemen" of wealth and leisure—is not suited to the American *milieu* nor adapted to the typical college community and constituency of this country. Work, not leisure, is the respected motivating drive in our still competitive society. Team play, with its overtones of loyalty to a cause or an institution larger than one's self, not individual recreation merely, is the American college ideal.

We must be realistic in acknowledging more frankly the right to recruit, as an element in the phenomenon of American college loyalty. It is recognized in other academic areas through myriad scholarships and fellowships. It can be recognized in athletics on Professor Kennedy's "representative principle" provided such recruiting squares clearly with well-defined ethical regulations and a sensible interpretation of the amateur ideal. There must be no subsidies in the sense of something for nothing, but the right of institutions to aid athletes by honest and fully publicized employment should be openly established and safeguarded.

In sum, the call is for the formulation of positive and constructive principles for the decent development of intercollegiate athletics. Reliance upon negative and prohibitory regulations will not do the job although they have some use as stopgaps to dishonesty on the part of insincere or still uneducated institutions and officials. The call is for a rational restatement of the purposes and values of intercollegiate athletics in the total enterprise of higher education in America.

We are entitled to emphasize not only the values for students as participants and spectators, but also the public relations asset of our program. Institutional solidarity for the colleges and universities of our time is important, as President Angell implied.

There is social and educative value in the great public dramatization of present-day chivalry and sportsmanship which college athletics afford; and sources of strength in mobilizing alumni loyalty and support it would be folly to forget. Public pride and proprietorship in the great tax-supported institutions of higher learning are essential to the welfare and on-going of these institutions. The influence of athletics in stimulating these cannot be questioned even though we might prefer that they rest upon an understanding and enthusiasm for the more fundamental services of science and scholarship which our institutions render to society.

If all that I have implied is somehow involved in what the National Collegiate Athletic Association is attempting to accomplish by the radical revision of its constitution at this meeting, we would do well to implement our program by one further step. This step would seem to be especially indicated if, as I believe, we are confronted by some kind of crisis or cross roads for the future of athletics.

Much good might come from carrying back to our constituencies the spirit and the purpose of this meeting. It would be quite possible—and enormously useful, it seems to me—to arrange special conferences throughout the country, in each of our N. C. A. A. regions, to which college presidents, athletic officials and coaches and faculty representatives would be invited not only to sit together and talk together about these things, but more especially to hear from such of our leaders as President Owens, Professor Badger, President Davies and others of the group responsible for this reform, the message which motivates this meeting. It might be desirable, also, to bring into these regional conferences certain leading newspaper publishers and sports writers—not as reporters, but as participants in the sessions.

We shall be disappointed if we place too much dependence upon the mere modification of our constitution. Deeper than this, as I have tried to convey, is the challenge to reconsider intelligently the place and purpose of intercollegiate athletics in our scheme, to deal frankly with the difficulties which tend to defeat their right development, and to do again what this Association was founded primarily to do: namely, a job of education. Our call is to re-assay and to say clearly what we really mean—and then to mean manfully what we say.

INFORMAL MEETING OF THE SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

New York City, December 27

ADDRESS BY DR. G. WILSON SHAFFER

Johns Hopkins University

When I first attended a meeting of the N. C. A. A. I was amazed at the topics that occupied the time of the convention. As I continued to attend, my amazement grew by leaps and bounds, for the round table discussions of the smaller colleges afforded the only relief from complete bewilderment. When at a committee meeting a month ago Mr. Clark of Lafayette voiced the opinion that our meetings were completely devoid of learned papers comparable to those presented at other college society meetings, I was unable to restrain myself longer. The discomfort which you experience here in being forced to listen to me is only indirectly my fault. If your boredom developed during the reading of this paper demands expression, the complaints should be made to Mr. Clark.

I am fully aware of the fact that this is not the group to which this paper should be read. The remarks made here are not directed to the College Physical Education Society or to the Student Health Group. Both of these groups have given evidence in their meetings that the objectives of physical or sports education have not been forgotten and that research is in progress. It must be noted, however, that the activities best described as sports have come to occupy the most prominent place in our programs. They are far and away the most popular and, therefore, the primary medium through which our objectives may be reached. I would not expect that we can all agree on a list of objectives or aims, but certainly the reason for our existence as part of the college educational system is fairly obvious. We deal primarily with play, and play properly indulged in is habit training for the more serious problems of adult living, for it is only in play that one experiences that interest and enthusiasm, that losing of himself in the task at hand, that indifference to distracting influences that are responsible for success when carried into the more serious problems of living. Thus we are charged with teaching the important secrets of a good adjustment to life.

The ability to make a good adjustment to life is conditioned by many things. Certainly the soundest physical health possible will be an advantage. Consequently the physical health of the college

student presents a challenge to us. Notwithstanding the fact that the physiological truths pertaining to food, air, exercise, rest, etc., are supposed to have been taught, a very small percentage of adults will be found to have developed any real habits which will contribute to their health. What is probably of even greater importance is the fact that living harmoniously with other people requires the avoidance of intolerance, vindictiveness, and selfishness, and other vicious habits, and the development of such character traits as fairness, respect for opponents, self-sacrifice, and obedience to laws and rules. Thus the development of healthy mental attitudes is for us an important objective. Here we have a decided advantage over other educators since our students actually take part in a dramatized pedagogy. Our students may learn by actual practice in situations which have counterparts in later life. The opportunities for us to develop and protect the mental health of the student are indicated by our opportunities to show the a-social day-dreamer how to take his satisfaction in reality rather than in fancy; the maladjusted person how to develop healthful compensations for real or imagined inferiorities; the overdependent person how to stand on his own feet or how to meet and accept frustration and defeat.

The more recent tendencies to think in terms of psycho-biological integration should teach us to avoid the folly of attempting to separate completely physical from mental health. We deal with a complete boy who runs, jumps, throws, climbs, and with these in various combinations, plays. His every action, however, is conditioned by his mental attitude, and to attempt to separate the one from the other is ridiculous. No one questions the position that the mental attitude is conditioned by the physical state, or that the physical state may change the mental attitude, but the extent of the interaction between these two goes by unnoticed. The point is that a satisfactory adjustment to life is one aim and that the attainment of this goal demands attention to health, broadly considered as including physical, mental, and social health.

Aside from health, our objectives include primarily education, or growth, and the proper use of leisure time, although it is my opinion that these objectives are valuable mainly because they contribute to a sounder health or a better opportunity to make a satisfactory adjustment to life. If we assume that education is growth, we may say that our sports stimulate growth in the neuro-muscular make-up of the individual. The acquisition of better coördination which dispels awkwardness and clumsiness is certainly a worthwhile type of education. The various forms of eye-hand, eye-foot, and eye-body coördinations, as well as the purely kinesthetic coördinations such as dancing, diving, and tumbling, are all valuable contributions to one's sense of well being and feeling of mastery. The opportunities in sports to

stimulate attention, alertness, judgment and initiative indicate that we may also develop mental capacities. It is true that much of this value has been destroyed by the system of American college athletics which leaves most of the planning to the coach and thus frequently starves initiative and judgment in the players.

The advent of labor-saving devices and increased mechanical production has shortened the working day and thus given individuals a much greater part of the day during which they may decide what to do. In addition to this fact, the unemployment situation, a condition which is not likely to be quickly remedied, provides an additional source of leisure. That the increase of leisure time has a definite relation to crime has frequently been substantiated by statistics, and there is a growing belief that the increase of leisure time and the development of mental disease are similarly correlated. The part played by recreation in connection with these problems is well indicated by the fact that juvenile delinquency decreases markedly wherever the playground facilities are broadened. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the individuals not only have more leisure time, but for a large percentage of them the working time has become so standardized and mechanical that each day is just like the preceding one, and boredom and monotony thrive. Under these circumstances, they must have some relief in recreation, or both individual and social maladjustments are inevitable. It should not be necessary here to name the various types of ready-made recreations that are offered for a price, for they are too well known to all of us. It is, however, important to note that not only industry but now educational institutions are attempting to capitalize on these needs and have so commercialized their sports that the original aims have been lost sight of. The most astonishing evidence of this fact is the extensive commercialization of American college football.

I have not attempted here to draw up a new set of objectives but merely to present to you the kinds of statements that have been used to support the premise that sports have a definite place in the education of college students. As evidence of the fact that the colleges believe in us, our position has been accepted and in most instances places of equal rank on the faculty have been granted. The National Collegiate Athletic Association then becomes a body of the faculty members of the departments of physical education, and we should expect that at the meetings of these faculty representatives papers would be presented comparable to those presented by other faculty groups at similar meetings. If our positions as members of the faculties of colleges and universities are to be justified, if our claims that our departments play important roles in the education of the youth of today are valid, if our contentions that we guard the physical and mental health and adaptability of the students are true, should

we not give evidence in our national convention meetings that we are engaged in research and are attempting to improve our procedures? The faculty member is expected to teach some facts, but more particularly to stimulate the student to exercise his intelligence and to do some thinking on his own. This can hardly be done unless the faculty member exercises his own faculties and does some original research.

At our meetings we present little evidence to indicate that we give any attention to anything but the promoting of spectator interest. Where are the papers that any other group of faculty members might present at similar meetings regarding a scientific approach to our problems?

Perhaps we may attempt to rationalize our position and assume that we have a dramatized pedagogy and that the game itself teaches many valuable lessons even without special attention. There is undoubtedly some truth in this statement, but certainly with such a valuable opportunity in our hands we should not be content to sit back and allow it to take care of itself.

I might suggest that you pause for a while to take stock and consider how much of your time is given to procedures that are directed towards the reaching of the objectives of physical education as compared with the time spent on means to the end. Consider the amount of time and energy given to the protecting of the win and lose column, especially in such activities as the scouting of opposing teams, the taking and examining of moving pictures of opponents' plays, the setting of the contest so as to bring the best possible gate, the selecting of All-American and All-Conference teams and champions, the modifications of rules, the selection of officials, and a host of other things that are a part of the show. How does the time that you put into these activities compare with the time spent on obviously the more important things? I am not suggesting that the above-mentioned activities are not important, but merely that in our interest in the highly competitive sports we have forgotten the individual boy.

The American Student Health Association, for an example, presents us some interesting observations on the effect of athletic exercise upon the heart, which is the kind of thing that should stimulate us to carry on investigations and participate in discussions. Perhaps you will point out that such investigations must be carried out by highly trained specialists and should remain outside our field. Actually, however, there are many medically trained people in our group who should be giving their time and energy to such problems, and every department should include such members. Even if original investigations are not carried on, should we not be giving evidence of the fact that we are attempting to profit from the original investigations of others? This is not the time to draw up a program, but how often have you heard discussions at these meetings of such problems as the

present status of fatigue, the relation between joint injuries and later arthritis, damage to vital organs, posture and illness in later life, frustrations in those not able to succeed, problems of the one-sport athlete. Around each one of these topics and a host of others there are any number of problems that could be profitably investigated. Some of the investigations would require workers with special training in medical research or mental hygiene, while others could be done without such specialists.

It is probably safe to say that over ninety per cent of the staff's energy goes into the preparation for the development of inter-collegiate teams that will win and exhibit color. We give no evidence at our meetings that even this group receives the greatest benefits possible for our departments. Some of them participate too much, the importance of a balanced development is generally neglected, and many of them leave us without any idea of the aims and objectives of our programs. The latter point is especially important in view of the fact that many of these boys later teach and coach and certainly do so without the proper perspective. The seriousness of this is best evidenced by the fact that the standard joking statement of the coach who has a losing team is, "I was a character builder this year."

At our meetings we are practically never concerned with the problems of that large group of students, less proficient in athletics, who need us most. Certainly any real teacher should receive a thrill of accomplishment in developing ways and means of making recreation a valuable aid to the socialization of these boys. We have in our hands a bagful of preventive medicines for social maladjustments, but there is little indication that we are giving attention to the problem of their most effective use.

Perhaps we need to have the question decided. Are we to function as publicity departments of the college, or as departments of recreation? If the former is selected, we should select as many glamor boys as possible each year and strive to put on a bigger and better show for spectator interest. If the department is one of recreation, we should give evidence in our meetings that we are giving a fair share of our time and effort to the study of methods that will make our sports more effective in the protection of the physical and mental health of the college students.

Is the attitude of the directors of sports programs to be that these things will take care of themselves and that their job is to see that better football is played and before bigger crowds? If so, we shall continue to spend our time during the year getting away with as much as possible, and our time at conventions trying to keep others from getting away with as much.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1938-1939

EXPENDITURES

<i>Expense Item</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1939</i>
Convention	\$538.37	\$331.33
President's Office	40.53	211.46
Secretary	500.00	500.00
Printing	1,123.06	1,189.30
Postage, Telegrams and Supplies	45.57	55.42
Clerical—Stenographic	112.55	103.20
Dues and Contributions	460.00	460.00
<i>Rules Committees</i>		
Tennis	52.79	129.87
Football	983.77	1,026.47
Boxing	941.44	181.90
Swimming	649.76	327.08
Soccer		41.56
Wrestling	565.22	364.65
Ice Hockey	423.62	148.61
Basketball	546.48	603.83
<i>Other Committees</i>		
Executive	1,056.14	2,373.41
Small College	148.56	324.63
<i>Other Expenditures</i>		
Survey of Football Injuries		100.00
Cross Country Meet		242.16
Basketball Tournament		2,573.00
Bank Exchange		14.90
Miscellaneous70
Badges		31.20
		<hr/>
		\$11,334.68

RECEIPTS

<i>Sources</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1939</i>
Balance Forwarded	\$6,844.80	\$6,056.45
<i>Publications (Royalties)</i>		
Handbook on Injuries	72.82	.90
Football Rules	1,248.93	1,210.83
Track Rules	147.36	141.69
American Sports Publishing Co.		338.82
Dues	5,245.00	5,270.00
<i>Meets</i>		
Basketball Tournament		42.54
Gymnastic Meet		349.50
Boxing Tournament	345.66	3,476.40
Track Meet	70.41	254.53
Golf Tournament		1,217.64
Interest		83.17
Miscellaneous		2.00
		<hr/>
		\$18,444.47
Expenditures		<hr/>
		11,334.68
Balance December, 1939		<hr/>
		\$7,109.79

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Revised and adopted at the annual convention held in Los Angeles, California, December 29 and 30, 1939.)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

DECLARATION OF SOUND PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Intercollegiate athletics should be conducted upon sound principles and with a proper understanding of their relationship to the educational functioning of the college or university to constitute an important and useful adjunct of undergraduate life and training. In order that institutions may continue or establish specific policies designed to carry on intercollegiate athletic programs with standards commensurate with the ideals of the Association, the following minimum standards shall be approved specifically by the institutions.

SECTION 1. *Amateurism.* A college athlete should in all respects meet the Association's definition of an amateur sportsman: "An amateur

sportsman is one who engages in sport primarily for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation."

The Association believes that the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents. Intentional violation by an athlete of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member is a violation of amateurism.

SECTION 2. *Control of Athletics.* The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall in the last analysis be exercised by the institution itself.

SECTION 3. *Institutional Responsibility.* The institution shall see to it that an athlete is both admitted to college on the same basis as any other student and observes and maintains the same academic standards.

SECTION 4. *Aid for the Athlete.*

a. In the award of scholarship aid and student aid in general, an athlete shall not be discriminated against.

b. The award of any scholarship or student aid to an athlete shall be made through the regular agency supervised by the college for the granting of aid to all students, and athletic participation shall not be a condition for such aid.

c. No athlete shall receive aid other than payment for legitimate employment from athletic funds directly or indirectly.

d. No athlete shall be deprived of scholarship or student aid because of failure to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

e. Aid extended by the college to athletes shall be awarded on the basis of need without regard to the proportion such awards represent in the total amount of aid extended to all students.

f. An athlete shall be required in employment to give full and honest return for pay received.

g. In the case of an athlete who receives financial aid from any source other than (a) persons on whom he may be naturally dependent for support, or (b) the regularly constituted sources of student aid within his institution, the source of such aid shall be approved or disapproved by the proper college authorities.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. *Eligibility for Membership.*

All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards, are eligible to membership in this Association.

SECTION 2. *Conditions and obligations of membership.*

The members of this Association severally agree: (1) To supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the definition of amateurism, the principles of amateur sport, and the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in this constitution; (2) To establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

The constituted authorities of each institution shall determine for their institution the methods necessary to uphold the principles of amateurism and to make effectively operative the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in Article III of this Constitution. The self-government of the constituent institutions shall not be interfered with or questioned, but membership in this Association may be terminated as herein provided.

SECTION 3. *Classes of membership.*

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active Members shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution.

(b) Allied Members shall consist of athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution.

(c) Associate Members shall consist of institutions of learning or groups and associations of such institutions, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution.

(d) Affiliated Members shall consist of groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, but failing by their nature to qualify for other classes of membership.

SECTION 4. *Election to membership.*

(a) *Active Membership.* An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues. The Secretary shall refer such application to the Vice-President of the District in which the institution so applying is located, who shall determine the scholastic standards of the applicant as indicated by the rating accorded the institution by the accepted accrediting agency covering that district. If the institution is not on such agency's accredited list the Vice-President shall so inform the Secretary, and the application shall be disapproved and any dues paid refunded. If the institution is on such agency's accredited list it shall have satisfied the Association's requirement of "acceptable scholastic standards", and the Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant meets the requirement of "acceptable athletic standards". A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting shall be required for election to membership, provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty percent of the total active membership of the district.

The votes of the member institutions shall be cast by the faculty athletic representative or the faculty athletic committee of the institution. In submitting such applications to vote the Vice-President shall call attention to the conditions and obligations of membership set out in Article IV, Section 2 of this Constitution.

(b) *Allied, Associate, and Affiliated Membership.* Election to allied, associate, and affiliated membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention or a majority vote of the Council.

SECTION 5. *Annual Dues of Members.*

The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when *all* of its constituents are active members of this Association.

The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.
No dues shall be required of affiliated members.

SECTION 6. *Termination of membership.*

(a) The membership of any member failing to maintain acceptable scholastic or athletic standards may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual convention, provided notice of intention to move such termination is given in writing to the Secretary ninety days prior to the Convention, and provided such notice is included in the official notice of the convention.

(b) The membership of any member failing to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be terminated.

ARTICLE V.

ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. *Council.*

The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim between Conventions shall be committed to a Council, which shall be elected at the annual Convention of the Association for a term of one year. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

- (a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be elected from the Faculty.
- (b) Seven members at large—to be elected by the Council.
- (c) The president and the secretary-treasurer as ex-officio members.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election.
- (2) At the time of the annual convention, prior to the business session thereof.
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

SECTION 2. *Executive Committee.*

An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual convention, to serve for one year under the general instructions of the Council. The president and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall represent the Council and is empowered to transact the business and direct the affairs of the Association, during the period between conventions. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and the Association at the annual convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the current fiscal year as soon as possible after the close of the business session of each annual convention. It shall render a report of

its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual convention.

The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee to nominate officers, and a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention, through the Council, nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Executive Committee by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual convention following his election.

SECTION 3. *Officers.*

(a) *Designation of Officers.*

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

(b) *Election of Officers.*

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

(c) *Duties of Officers.*

(1) *President.* The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the active members. The President shall call a meeting of the District Vice-Presidents immediately following their election at the annual Convention and discuss their duties with them. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) *Vice-Presidents.* Each Vice-President shall represent the President in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the provisions of this constitution may be referred. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants for membership within his district as provided in Article IV, Section 4 of this Constitution, and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate.

(3) *Secretary-Treasurer.* The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending November thirtieth, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual *Proceedings*. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

He shall present a proposed operating budget for the ensuing year at the business session of the Annual Convention for the information of the members and for purposes of general discussion. The Executive Committee shall adopt a budget for the then current fiscal year at its first meeting after the close of the business session of the Convention.

B. *DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.*

SECTION 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. *Annual Convention.*

There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SECTION 2. *Special Meetings.*

Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council, or by the President when requested in writing by ten or more active members.

SECTION 3. *Quorum.*

Thirty active members represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

SECTION 4. *Representation at Meeting.*

Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Members as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SECTION 5. *Certification and Voting of Delegates.*

Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates present representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association takes a formal ballot, either written or viva voce, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. *Nomination of Committees.*

The committee on committees shall report to the annual convention nominees for the following committees:

(a) *Rules Committees:* (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basketball; (4) Swimming; (5) Boxing; (6) Track and Field; (7) Wrestling; (8) Hockey; (9) Fencing; (10) Gymnastics; (11) Lacrosse.

(b) *Other Committees:* (1) Publication; (2) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (3) Tennis; (4) Golf; (5) Small Colleges; (6) Eligibility; (7) Olympic Fund Committee; (8) Baseball.

SECTION 2. *Election of Committees.*

Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted at the business session of the annual convention. Other nominations may be made from the floor. In the event of a contest a formal ballot shall be taken (either written or viva voce as determined by the convention) as provided in Article VI, Section 5.

SECTION 3. *Reports of Committees.*

The chairman of each committee shall report annually to the Council in writing the activities of his committee during the year.

SECTION 4. *Publication of Rules.*

Rules of play prepared by any of the rules committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. Rules committees may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, arrange with other National organizations for the publication of joint rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

(The Executive Regulations constitute a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the Constitution.)

I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

(At Convention)

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

II.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS OR MEETS

SECTION 1. The conduct of National Tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the Rules Committee, if any, in the sport involved. The rules committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the tournament or meet.

In sports for which there is no rules committee appointed by this Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a committee appointed by the Association. Such committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the meet or tournament.

SECTION 2. *Eligibility.* The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association, and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

SECTION 3. *Financial Reports.* Reports covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association as soon as possible following the conclusion of such meet or tournament and must bear the certification both of the chairman in direct charge of the meet or tournament and that of the Rules Committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on a form drafted and supplied by the treasurer, and are to be published as promptly as it is feasible to do so.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to the payment of expenses of competitors and with respect to all other expenditures.

SECTION 4. *Payment to General Fund.* Ten percent of the net proceeds derived from the conduct of any national tournament or meet shall be paid to the general fund of the Association before any funds are prorated to competitors for traveling expenses.

SECTION 5. *Payments to a Sponsoring Institution.* No sum out of the receipts of a championship tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover expenses actually incurred in the conduct of the meet.

SECTION 6. *Fees of Allied Members.* Institutions which are not active members, but which are members of Conferences which are allied members, shall pay to the treasury of the Association an entry fee of \$10.00 for one or more entries in any national meet or tournament conducted by this Association.

III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

SECTION 1. *General Fund.* All income from membership dues or from the various activities of the Association shall be deposited in the general fund without restrictions or reservations placed upon it, and shall be available to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. *Funds for Olympic Games.* Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic Fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

SECTION 3. *Expenditures.* Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

(a) *Rules Committee Expenses.* The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the National championship ship or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national championship meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) *Olympic Committee Expenses.* The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

(c) *Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations.*

To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the treasurer is empowered to make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as he deems advisable.

*Press of Pelton & King, Inc.
Middletown, Conn.*